

FOREWORD

The present monograph of *Caraka Samhitā* is the first of a series of studies being published by the National Institute of Sciences of India which in 1959 constituted a Board for the compilation of a History of Sciences in India. Several bibliographies and monographs are now ready and their publication will be taken up as and when funds become available.

The work of the Board has now been taken over by the National Commission for the History of Sciences in India, inaugurated on January 15, 1965, by Shri M. C. Chagla, the Union Minister of Education.

This monograph offers a scientifically classified account of the contents of *Caraka Samhitā*, one of the two earliest and most renowned medical treatises of ancient India. Of these two treatises, *Caraka Samhitā* and *Suśruta Samhitā*, dealing respectively with medicine and surgery in the main, *Caraka* is admittedly the more ancient, though both have passed through repeated recensions by later and more advanced workers. The significance of these treatises lies in the rational basis of their concepts and discourse, and in their adoption of scientific terminology.

No definite date acceptable to all, could however be assigned as to the composition of *Caraka Samhitā*, though its antiquity is not generally challenged. The extant *Caraka* is a redaction by Dṛdhabala of the genuine *Caraka Samhitā*, which was itself a redaction by Caraka of the original work of Agnivesa, a disciple of Ātreya Punarvasu—a teacher in the University of Taxila during the age of Buddha. Caraka has been identified by some scholars with a physician of the same name in the court of the Indo Scythian king Kaniska, who reigned in the second century A.D. From a consideration of internal and external evidence many authorities are of opinion that *Caraka Samhitā* is more or less a record or compilation of the deliberations of a congress of medical experts in ancient India held in the early Buddhist era. Hence the progress of scientific knowledge in ancient India, as recorded in the medical treatise of Caraka—the most celebrated of the early Indian authors on the subject, may be compared with that of contemporary Greece, as represented by the works of Hippocrates. It has therefore, been assumed by some western scholars that the medical knowledge, as expounded by Caraka, betrays some acquaintance with the works of that Greek author, though they have failed to advance any convincing proof.

This synoptic survey is well documented and its authors have taken good care of avoiding all attempts at improving upon Caraka's concepts and views in order to give them an air of modernity, which often unfortunately occurs in the case of many modern publications on ancient texts. This will help ensuring a proper assessment of the standard of scientific knowledge prevailing in India during the time of Caraka. The work will therefore, serve as a record of reliable source materials for the compilation of a history of Indian medicine. A similar survey of the contents of *Suśruta Samhita* is now in progress. Students of medicine and pharmacology particularly those interested in research will find the publication quite useful. Moreover, it will contribute in no small measure towards the preparation of scientific terminology in Indian languages so urgently needed at the present moment.

The Convener desires to express on behalf of the retiring Board its appreciation of the meticulous care and scholarship with which Prof. P. Ray with the assistance of Shri Hirendra Nath Gupta, has carried out the task. The monograph will be welcomed by a wide circle of interested readers.

I do confidently hope that the book will not fail to achieve the purpose it has in view.

February 4 1963

D. M. Bose
Convener

PREFACE

In the present work a synoptic survey of the *Caraka Samhita*, a well known medical treatise of ancient India, has been made. The concepts, processes, methods, and materials, which occur in the treatise in a scattered manner, interspersed with an abundance of metaphysical disquisitions and with frequent reference to Vedic gods and hymns, have been co-ordinated and systematized from a scientific point of view. Most of the materials have been arranged in tabular forms for ready reference and rapid survey. Wherever necessary, and as far as possible, both English and Latin equivalents of all Sanskrit names and terms have been supplied to avoid ambiguities in their identification.

This is possibly the first attempt at rendering in English on a scientific basis the salient features of the views and observations of Caraka in a classified manner in order to make them accessible to all those English speaking scholars, who may not have time and opportunities to go through the original Sanskrit text, or its English translations that are available. We would like to acknowledge here the valuable help we have received from these translations.

A proper assessment of the standard of scientific knowledge, particularly of medical science, acquired by the ancient Indians at a time prior to Galen, if not even much earlier as upheld by some scholars, is thus likely to be facilitated. Students of medicine and pharmacology, interested in research work, are also expected to find this publication particularly useful for their purpose.

In preparing this synopsis we have made use of the following editions of the text, and have consulted the available commentaries and translations.

- 1 *Jalpakaalpataru*, the complete text of *Caraka Samhita*, edited by Kaviraja Gangadhara with commentary, Vols I-III. Second Edition, Calcutta, 1880-81.
- 2 *Caraka Samhita*, complete text with Cakrapāṇi's commentary, edited by Harinatha Visarada. Calcutta, 1892.
- 3 *Caraka Samhitā*, edited by Shree Gulabkunverba Ayurvedic Society, with introduction, commentary and indices including English, Hindi and Gujarati translations, Vols I-VI. Jamnagar, 1949.
- 4 *Caraka Samhita (Agnivesa Samhita as revised by Caraka and Drdhabala)*, with *Āyurveda Dipikā*, the commentary of Cakrapāṇi Datta, edited by Vaidya Jāḍavaji Trīkamaji Āchārya, third edition. Nirṇaya Sagar Press, Bombay, 1941.

References in the present work to the chapters and verses in the original text follow the numberings given in the two last named publications.

For botanical and zoological names the following authoritative works served as the principal source of our information

- 1 *Flora of British India* by J B Hooker, Vols I VII London, 1872 1897
- 2 *Pharmacographica Indica* by W Dymock *et al*, Vols I IV London, Bombay, and Calcutta, 1893
- 3 *Indian Medicinal Plants* by R N Chopra, Patna, 1932
- 4 *The Fauna of British India* (including Ceylon, and Burma) Taylor and Francis, London, 1949
- 5 *Sanskrit English Dictionary* by M Monier Williams Oxford, 1951

In spite of all our precautions, we are quite conscious of the possibility of mistakes and errors, still occurring in this synopsis and we shall be thankful to our readers for bringing them to our notice, if they happen to find any

The following abbreviations have been used

Sū — *Sutrasthana*, *Ni* — *Nidanasthāna*, *Vī* — *Vīmanasthana*, *Śā* — *Śarīrasthana*,
In — *Indriyasthana*, *Ci* — *Cikitsasthana*, *Ha* — *Halpasthana*, *Si* — *Siddhisthana*

We take this opportunity of expressing our grateful thanks to Pandit N C Vedantatirtha of the Asiatic Society for his kindly going through the final proof and verifying the Sanskrit names and terms. Our thanks are also due to Mrs S Mitra, Sub editor, National Institute of Sciences of India, for her ungrudging assistance in reading the proofs and in seeing the work through the press. We must also express our great appreciation for all facilities we have received from the authorities of the Asiatic Society for working in their library. Finally, we wish to acknowledge our thankfulness to Dr D M Bose, Convener, for his keen interest in the work, carried out under the auspices of the National Institute of Sciences of India. Above all, we consider it our bounden duty to offer our grateful thanks to Dr A C Ukil who, as the President of the N I S I, took the main initiative in organizing the scheme for compiling a History of Sciences in India and, as the first convener of its Board evinced a great interest in our work with all possible encouragement and help.

We would also like to record here our appreciation of the patient co operation of Sree Saraswaty Press Ltd, Calcutta, in bringing out this publication.

P RAY
H N GUPTA

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I AUTHORSHIP AND DATE OF COMPOSITION

The *Caraka Samhita* (literally, treatise compiled by Caraka) is a Sanskrit work of great antiquity. Though primarily a compendium on "Āyurveda" (science of life), the philosophical concepts and views that form a considerable part of the *Caraka Samhitā*, serving, as it were, as the background of knowledge and practice of medicine in ancient India, must be considered an integral part of the work.

It is difficult, if not altogether impossible, to fix an exact date for its composition, or even to identify its author with any certainty. The only text available at present is a redaction by Drdhabala of the 9th century A.D., who repeatedly mentioned in the body of the text that he merely edited an ancient work of this name, restoring and reconstructing some missing passages. In fact, a major portion of the last book of the *Samhita*, *Siddhisthana*, was added by him.

The text gives a detailed account of how the *Caraka Samhita* was originally composed. A conference of sages, meeting somewhere in the Himalayas, with the common object of alleviating human suffering and assuring a long, healthy and satisfying life to all, decided to take all steps to acquire the necessary knowledge for that purpose (*Sū* Chap. 1). Later, one of these sages, Ātreya Pūnarvasu by name, requested six of his disciples to compile his teachings in writing (*Sū* Chap. 2). The treatise of Agniveśa was considered the best, and the *Samhitā* of Agniveśa, revised by Caraka at some later date, formed the basis of Drdhabala's edition. In fact, the major portion of *Caraka Samhitā* is presented in the form of questions and answers between the disciple Agniveśa and his teacher Ātreya.

There is no reason why this account, as far as the sequence of authorship is concerned, should not be accepted as correct. Cakrapani Datta (11th century) in his commentary *Āyurvedadīpikā* on *Caraka Samhita* practically asserted the identity of the latter with the original *Agniveśa Samhita*, of which he seemed to have a full knowledge.

A great deal of difficulty is however encountered, when we try to identify Ātreya, Agniveśa, and Caraka with authors of the same names mentioned in Brahmanical, Buddhist, Chinese and Arabic literatures. Some of these names are found to occur as early as the Vedic period (2nd millennium B.C.) and some as late as the early centuries of the Christian era. It had been a common practice in India, for scholars of lesser fame to assume the titles of their more renowned predecessors in their particular fields with a view to fixing a stamp of authority on their own works. This fact introduces an element of uncertainty in any tentative chronology.

Most of the hymns of the fifth Mandala of the *Rgveda* are attributed to Atri or to Ātreya. Again, Ātreya is the name of a famous medical teacher at Taxila, who, according to many Buddhistic and Chinese texts, was the preceptor of Jivaka, the personal physician of Gautama Buddha (6th century B C). But the Ātreya of *Caraka Samhitā* is Ātreya Punarvasu, son of Candrabhāga (*Sū* 13, 99), whereas no Vedic text, Buddhistic source or Chinese work even mentions the title Punarvasu, or the parentage. The *Caraka Samhitā* itself makes a mention of yet another Ātreya (*Sū* 1, 9). Nowhere does it mention Taxila as Ātreya's place of residence. On the contrary, Punarvasu Ātreya is described as taking a walk in Kāmpilya, a city on the river Ganges (*Vi* 3, 3). Though the possibility of an excursion, or of migration, cannot be ruled out, there is nothing to support his identity with the teacher of Jivaka, except the surname Ātreya, which is derived from the name Atri and means a descendant or follower of Atri. The identification of the author of *Caraka Samhitā* with the teacher at Taxila, made by Rudolf Hoernle (*Bauer Manuscript Introduction*, p. lvin), is not based therefore on any convincing evidence.

As for Agnivesa, the *Mahabharata* refers to one Agnivesa as receiving the knowledge of *dhanurvidyā* (science of archery) from Bharadvaja (Ādiparva, slokas 5107 and 5108), whereas in the *Caraka Samhitā* Agnivesa is merely a disciple of Ātreya, who in his turn received his knowledge of Āyurveda also from one Bharadvaja (*Sū* Chap 1). Here again an identification would be hazardous.

The Chinese text of *Tripitaka* names one Tehe lo ki (i.e., Caraka in Sanskrit) as a trusted physician in the court of the king Kaniska (c. 200 A D) in the north west of India. This Caraka has been identified by Sylvain Lévy (Notes sur les Indo Scythes in *J A* 1896, pp. 451-480) and by Hoernle (*Studies in the Medicine of Ancient India* Part I, p. 9) with the author of the *Caraka Samhitā*. Here again, the identification is far from convincing, for, the name and title of Caraka (literally, a wanderer) has been found in many places and contexts in ancient Indian literature and is, in fact, associated with a particular school of medical knowledge. Reference to this is found in the *Black Ajurveda* (L. Renou, *Écoles Védique*, p. 129, 144, etc.). The *Taittiriya Samhitā*, known to be a work dating from more than a thousand years before the Christian era, also speaks about the Caraka School of medicine, though not in complimentary terms (*Taittiriya Samhitā*, VI, 4, 9). It is more than possible that all subsequent Carakas, including the court physician of Kaniska, were later exponents of this medical school, and centuries might have elapsed between any two holders of this name or title.

From passages in Cakrapāṇi Datta's *Āyurvedadīpikā* and in Śivadasa Sena's commentary on the latter work (12th century A D), it appears that Pitrūjālī, the famous grammarian (c. 2nd century B C) and a great alchemist, also revised *Caraka Samhitā*. If these are to be believed Caraka cannot by any

stretch of imagination be placed in the court of Kaniska three or four centuries later

It is therefore extremely difficult to give any definite date when Ātreya, Agnivesa or Caraka of our text might have flourished

P C Rây (*History of Hindu Chemistry*, Vol I, Introduction, pp xiii—xxiii) after considering all internal and relevant evidence places the date of composition of *Caraka Samhitā* in the pre-Buddhistic period, i.e., before 600 B C His arguments are summarized below

1 The text of Caraka is written in a haphazard and unsystematic style, intermingled with metaphysical disquisitions in sharp contrast with the precise style of works composed in the Buddhistic and later periods

2 Vedic gods and *mantras* occur repeatedly, but references to Paurāṇic mythology and Buddhistic scriptures are conspicuous by their absence

3 Caraka follows Vedic texts in counting the number of bones (360) in the human body, and in assuming the age of thirty as the limit of man's youth

4 The prose style of Caraka resembles that of the Brahmanas of the Vedas

5 The treatise appears to be a record of the deliberations of Vedic *rjis*, often giving their discussions in full (vide discourse on tastes, *Su* Chap 26) and clearly mentions that it was composed shortly after those deliberations

6 Patañjali (2nd century B C) is known to have made a redaction of the *Caraka Samhitā*

Jean Filliozat (*La Doctrine classique de la Médecine Indienne*, pp 17-19) also believes that significant references found in the text, the stage of development of the language employed, and careful comparison with other works of established dates, can give a more reliable idea of the date of composition than the names and dates of supposed authors He, however, considers the style and composition definitely post Vedic and having considerable affinity with the *Arthasāstra* of Kauṭilya (3rd century B C) According to him, the *Caraka Samhitā* was composed in a period which antedates the Christian era, but not by a very long period He gives the 2nd or 1st century B C as the most probable date

Some workers (Filliozat, *loc cit*, and Gananath Sen, *Pratyakṣa Sāriram* Vol I, p 11) have identified Caraka with Patañjali, but the evidence in support of this view is not very convincing

Winternitz (*History of Indian Literature*, part I) assigns 100 A D as the approximate date of *Caraka Samhitā*, and the Chronology Committee of the National Institute of Sciences of India (*Proceedings*, 1952) after considering all available evidence adopted this date for the text, which formed the basis of Dṛdhabala's redaction

II. SCOPE AND SUB-DIVISIONS OF THE TREATISE

Caraka Samhitā is primarily an exposition of Āyurveda, the science of life, defined as the science of the causes and symptoms of diseases, of their medication, and of the maintenance of health (*Sū. 1, 23*). It also deals with the origin of medical science, the fundamental causes of conception and birth, and of physical deformities. According to Caraka, life is everlasting and without any beginning. Āyurveda, the science of life, has also been always in existence (*Sū. 30, 27*).

The treatise contains a detailed classification and nomenclature of diseases—their etiology, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment. Embryology, obstetrics, anatomy, physiology, personal hygiene, sanitation, training and duties of physicians, and other theoretical and practical aspects of medicine are also treated in some detail. Interspersed in the text are passages which give valuable indications of the cosmological, biological, physicochemical, metaphysical, ethical and philosophical ideas prevalent in India at the time.

According to Caraka, Āyurveda has got eight branches (*Sū. 30, 30*) :

(1) *Kāyacikitsā*, therapeutics.

(2) *Śalakya*, the science of the special diseases of the eye, ear, nose, mouth, throat, etc.

(3) *Śalyāpahartṛka*, surgery.

(4) *Viṣagavairodhikāprasamana*, toxicology.

(5) *Bhūtaviṣṭā*, psychiatric knowledge.

(6) *Kaumārabhyāsa*, pediatrics.

(7) *Rasājāna*, rejuvenation.

(8) *Vājīkaraṇa*, knowledge for increasing virility.

The *Caraka Samhitā* is an exhaustive compendium on therapeutic medicine and claims to contain all that is to be known in this branch (*St. 12, 53*), though it contains sections devoted to the other seven branches.

The scope of the treatise is stated to be limited to ten specific topics (*Sū. 30, 32*):

(i) *Śarīra*, anatomy.

(ii) *Vṛtti*, physiology.

(iii) *Hetu*, etiology.

(iv) *Viādhi*, pathology.

(v) *Karma*, treatment.

(vi) *Kārya*, objectives.

(vii) *Kāla*, the influence of age and seasons.

(viii) *Kartr*, physicians.

(ix) *Karana*, medicines and appliances.

(x) *Vidhiviniścaya*, procedure and sequence.

For a discussion of the above topics the treatise is divided into eight sections (Śā 30, 35)

- (1) *Sutrasthāna* deals with general principles, philosophy, etc
- (2) *Nidanasthāna* deals with causes of diseases
- (3) *Vimanasthāna* deals with taste, nourishment, general pathology, etc
- (4) *Sarirasthāna* deals with anatomy and embryology
- (5) *Indriyasthāna* deals with diagnosis and prognosis
- (6) *Cikitsasthāna* deals with treatment of diseases
- (7) *Kalpasthāna* deals with pharmacy
- (8) *Siddhisthāna* deals with cure of diseases

In all, there are one hundred and fifty chapters on specific topics. There are at places some later revisions or interpolations, as repeatedly admitted by the redactor at the end of each and every chapter. In fact, Drdhabala states that he had to rewrite and complete the last section *Siddhisthāna* from the materials available to him (Śr 12, 55). The twelfth or last chapter of this section was not available at all and had to be restored by him in order to complete the treatise (Śr 12, last *śloka*)

III CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

(a) MAN AND MATTER AIM OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

Man, according to Caraka, is an epitome of the macrocosm (Śā 5, 3). Following the philosophical doctrines of Sāmkhya and Vedānta, Caraka holds (Śā Chap 5) that the individual is a replica of the universal, both the external world and the individual man are the manifestations of one and the same eternal spirit (*Brahman*). In other words, spirit and matter are not two separate entities but one integral whole. Both man and the visible world are composed of six elements. *Prithvi* (earth), *ap* (water or liquid), *tejas* (fire), *vayu* (air) and *akasa* (ether) are common to both. The sixth element, the spirit or self in the individual, is equivalent to *Brahman* in the universe (Śā 5, 4). *Prithvi* confers hardness, *ap* confers fluid constituents, *tejas* the body heat, *vayu* the vital breath, *akasa* the bodily orifices and *Brahman* the spirit (Śā 5, 5). Similar to the office of the creator in the universe is the might of the individual soul in man. He also creates life by the act of impregnation (Śā 5, 6). Like the diverse things present in the universe, the different entities comprising the human being are too numerous to count (Śā 4). There is in man as much diversity as in the world outside (Śā 5, 3).

The human body is made up of innumerable minute parts which, because of their extreme fineness, are invisible and not amenable to sense perception. These may be compared to the cells of the body, as we now understand (Śā 7, 17).

According to Caraka there are four criteria of truth (a) authoritative

testimony (b) direct observation, (c) logical assumption (d) inference Any thing contrary to reason is to be rejected as untruth, (Su 11 17, 26 28) To this might also be added (e) tradition and (f) analogy (I: 8 33)

The realization of truth or perfect knowledge by man arises from the sense of equality, i.e., from the perception of his own self as identified with everything else in the universe (Śa 5, 7) or from the perception of the unity of the whole world (Śa 5 8) The purpose of life is the attainment of liberation, or emancipation of the soul, which consists in the understanding and realization of truth, leading to eternal peace This cannot be achieved merely by rituals, ceremonial practices keeping up the sacred fire, invocations mendicancy, austerities, asceticism, etc (Śa 5, 10)

A sound mind and a sound body were regarded as prerequisites for the beatific experience of the Divine or *Brahman* in man The aim and object of the study and pursuit of medical science with this end in view was thus defined in the *Caraka Samhita* (Śa 5, 10) For, it serves as an aid to the fulfilment of fourfold purposes of life, namely, *dharma* (performance of duties), *artha* (acquisition of wealth), *kama* (satisfaction of desires), and *moksa* (salvation or self realization) (Su 1, 15 16)

Life, according to Caraka, can be divided into four types *sukhamayuh* (happy life) is a life not affected by physical or mental diseases *asukhamayuh* (unhappy life) is the opposite of this, *hitamayuh* (good life) is a virtuous life devoted to the service and welfare of others, *ahitamayuh* (bad life) is the opposite of this The object of the science of life is to provide information about what tends to develop all these four kinds of life and to determine their span (Su 30 23 24)

All matter is composed of the five *mahabhūtas* (gross elements) *ākāśa* (vacuum or ether), *vāyu* (gas or air), *tejas* (radiant energy) *ap* (liquid or water) and *pṛthvi* (solid or earth substance) (Śa 1, 27) The gross *bhūtas* show five subtle characteristics non resistance motion, heat, fluidity and hardness *Ākāśa* has the sole quality of non resistance In each succeeding element there is found the preceding element or elements with their characteristic properties, as well as its own specific quality (Śa 1, 27 29)

Living things are composed of the *mahabhūtas* and three other constituents *āryakta* (atman or unmanifest self), *buddhi* (intelligence) and *ahamkāra* (ego) Thus they have the eight fold *prakṛti* (natural characteristics) (Śa 1 63) The ego is made up of action the consequences of action reincarnation and memory, and is independent of the physical body It can exist without the latter (Śa 1 52)

The five *mahabhūtas* together with the spirit, mind time and space, constitute the totality of all substances (Sū 1, 48) They are perceptible to the senses or to the mind (Sū 1, 62) But they cannot exist singly or without purpose, being ephemeral by nature they cannot escape destruction (Śa 1, 58)

Of the substances, those which possess sense organs are called animate, and those which do not are called inanimate. The *gunas* represent the sense properties of colour, taste, smell, touch, and hearing, besides the mechanical and other properties which all elements have in common (*Su* 1, 48-50).

All senses are mere variations of the five *mahābhūtas*, but each sense partakes of one *mahābhūta* in a preponderating degree and possesses a special capacity for grasping that particular *mahābhūta* (*Sū* 8, 14).

Conscious perception arises from the fusion of the *atman*, mind, senses and sense objects (*Śa* 1, 34). This fusion cannot be achieved by accident, an agent is necessary (*Śa* 1, 44). The ultimate source of consciousness and knowledge is the *Purusa* or transcendent self (*Śā* 1, 41). The *Purusa* has no beginning in time: it is not manifest to the senses, cannot be realized except by inference and does not come under any known category (*Śa* 1, 60 and 62). It is everlasting, all pervading and changeless (*Śa* 1, 61). Had there been no *Purusa* there would have been neither good nor evil, no knowledge, no doer and no knower (*Śa* 1, 39). All these would be causeless. Neither could there be any awareness of these, nor would they serve any purpose by their existence (*Śa* 1, 42). There would have been no dissolution nor creation, no birth nor death, no continuity of life, no consciousness nor perception, no pleasure nor pain, no dynamic nor static condition, no science nor scripture, no bondage nor liberation, if there were no *Purusa* (*Śā* 1, 38-41).

Caraka holds that life results from the combination of the body, the senses, the mind and the self (*atman*) and that it rests on the body, the mind and the self, as on a tripod. If therefore, any of these supports be missing, life ceases to exist (*Su* 1, 42, 46). As already stated, transcendent self (*paraḥ atma*) is different from manifest self which participates in the union of the body, mind and the senses (*Su* 1, 41, 45, 47, 55-56).

(b) CONCEPTION AND BIRTH

There are four different origins of living beings: womb, egg, sweat, and the seed. Each of these classes shows countless varieties. The viviparous and oviparous embryos assume the shape of such wombs as they find themselves in, though they originate from a complex of causative factors (*Śa* 3, 16).

Conception occurs inside the womb by the union of semen, ovum and the spirit (*Śa* 4, 5). By the physical act of mating union takes place between the semen (sperm cell) and the female ovum (germ cell), then the spirit, associated with the mind, descends and enters into the zygote formed, and a new embryonic life is created (*Śa* 3, 2). If the spirit does not descend, no life is created and conception fails to occur (*Śa* 3, 11). The conscious spirit gravitates to the needed ingredients: it creates its own body by gathering the elements together—first the *ākāśa* (ether) alone, then in due order the other *bhūtas*. The process is completed in an infinitely small fraction of time (*Śa* 4, 8).

The conception of all living beings originates from the combined contribution of the mother, the father, the spirit, the essence of the elemental properties and nourishment (Śā. 3, 3). It is the mind which yokes the living organism to the spirit and holds the senses together. With the departure of the mind, the organism becomes a lifeless matter (Śā. 3, 13).

The spirit in the embryo is the embodied soul. The soul is eternal, diseaseless, decayless, ageless, deathless, indivisible, indestructible, immovable, omniform, omnifunctional, immutable, invisible and infinite (Śā. 3, 8).

Hence, there is no birth in the true sense. What we call birth is the mere transition of the already existing sperm, ovum and spirit to the new status of embryo after their union (Śā. 3, 8). The spirit is the eternal self and passes through a succession of forms, having no beginning. Life and the spirit, both are without beginning and neither is antecedent to the other (Śā. 1, 82).

(c) HEREDITY AND EMBRYONIC GROWTH

Caraka assumes that the sperm-cell (*bija*) of the male parent contains minute elements derived from each of his organs and tissues (Śā. 4, 7). A rational explanation is attempted of the fact that offsprings do not necessarily reproduce every feature of the father, and even a particular womb does not produce identical features in every embryo conceived in it.

A human womb invariably produces a human child in the manner of a wax-mould (Śā. 3, 16), but children differ in many important respects from their parents (Śā. 3, 17). They may be males or females, twins, multiplets (Śā. 2, 11), possessed of sexual abnormalities (Śā. 2, 31) and may have individual characteristics and deformities (Śā. 2, 28-29).

When the sperm (*sukra*) is dominant, a male foetus is formed, but a female is produced when the female germ (*sonita*) predominates (Śā. 2, 12). If the united sperm-ovum gets divided into two or more fragments, a corresponding number of new lives are created (Śā. 2, 14). In this case a male is formed from a fragment rich in sperm and female from one rich in ovum (Śā. 2, 13). Non-identical twins or multiplets result from unequal fragments (Śā. 2, 16). Indeterminate sex and abnormalities occur when neither the sperm nor the ovum predominates, or when they are diseased and weak (Śā. 2, 18-21).

Caraka also attempts to explain why congenital deformities of the parents, or constitutional diseases contracted by them in later life, are not necessarily inherited. According to Ātreya's view given in the text (Śā. 3, 15), the parental *bija* (seed or germ-plasm) contains the whole parental organism in a potential or miniature form but is independent of the parents' developed organs, and is not necessarily affected by their idiosyncrasies or deformities. It is the combination and characters of the constituent elements of the parental *bija*, which is an organic entity independent of the developed parental body and its organs, that determine the physiological features and predispositions

of the embryo : Congenital defects like blindness, deafness, dumbness, stammering, lameness, deformity of the spinal column or the bony framework, as well as constitutional diseases like madness, leprosy or chronic skin diseases in the parent, do not necessarily produce corresponding deformities or infirmities in the offspring. Only when an element in the parental *bya*, representing a particular organ or tissue accidentally (*dawa*) happens to be defective, undeveloped, or abnormal, the corresponding organ or tissue of the offspring will be similarly affected. Again when constitutional diseases, acquired in later life, are found to be inherited, it is supposed that the *bya* has been infected or affected in that particular instance. Leprosy, for example, is transmitted to the offspring only when the germ-plasm is actually infected with the disease by reason of the leprosy of the parent (*Śa* 3, 15). This mutual interaction of the germ plasm and the somatic tissues seems to be a distinctive feature of Ātreya's hypothesis. The continued identity of the germ plasm from generation to generation, affected by somatic processes only by accident or infection, follows logically from this hypothesis.

Hence offsprings differ from their parents in those tissues and organs whose original representatives in the germ-plasm have been affected by causative factors. The sex, stature and complexion of the offspring is also stated to be affected by the influence of abundant or defective nutrition and by the constituents of foods taken by the parents (*Śa* 3, 5).

The elements that contribute to the general features of the new born child are (1) the mother's blood, (2) the father's semen, and (3) the *karma* of the individual. Its mental traits are determined by the state of the mind of the individual in its previous birth, and will be impure and dull if it was an animal in the previous birth (*Śa* 2, 27).

The embryo inherits its skin, blood, flesh, fat, heart, liver, lungs, spleen, kidneys, stomach, intestines, etc from its mother (*Śa* 3, 6), its bones, teeth, veins, tendons, ligaments, arteries, semen, hair and nails from its father (*Śa* 3, 7), its mind, senses, consciousness, ego, memory and life span from the spirit (*Śa* 3, 10), its clarity of senses, quality of voice, appetite and vitality from parental concordance (*Śa* 3, 11), its visible shape, vigour, sense of contentment and energy from nourishment (*Śa* 3, 12).

The embryo is a shapeless jelly (*khetabhūta*) in the first month (*Śa* 4, 9) and a tumour-like or fleshy shape in the second. By this time there is the first indication of the future sex of the embryo (*Śa* 4, 10). In the third month the limbs and sense organs are no longer latent but emerge as separate entities (*Śa* 4, 11). In the fourth month, the foetus is stabilized and the mother puts on weight (*Śa* 4, 20). It grows in flesh and blood in the fifth month and in strength and colour in the sixth, at the expense of the mother who becomes emaciated, weak and pale (*Śa* 4, 21-22). In the seventh month there is an all-round development and in the eighth there is a continuous flow of

vitality to and from the mother (*Śā* 4, 23-24). It continues to grow by nourishment until delivery, which should occur in the ninth or tenth month (*Śā* 4, 25). Any factor which upsets the proper sequence leads to an abnormal period of gestation, or destruction of the foetus (*Śā* 4, 59).

The first stage of foetal development has been assumed differently by different experts in the discourse given in the *Caraka Samhita* (*Śā* 6, 21).

The child in the womb has its limbs folded, its head erect and its back towards the mother's abdomen (*Śā* 6, 22). Its heart is connected with the mother's heart through the umbilical cord and the placenta, the latter is flooded with blood by the pulsating arteries of the mother. The mother's blood transmits nourishment, vitality, and complexion. The skin pores of the foetus also absorb the nourishment (*Śā* 6, 23). The two minds (of the mother and the foetus) have an intimate psychical connection (*Śā* 4, 15/2). The foetus may be destroyed, deformed or may suffer psychic injuries due to physical and emotional disturbance of the mother (*Śā* 4, 15-30). Faulty diet and habits, as well as mental shocks, a comprehensive list of which is given in the text, also contribute to this end (*Śā* 8, 21).

Instructions are also given by Caraka for the proper care of the pregnant woman, these include specified diet, prophylactic treatment and maintenance of emotional harmony (*Śā* 8, 32/1). Such treatments ensure good health, vitality and a pliable womb for the mother, and a soft placenta at the time of delivery (*Śā* 8, 32).

The text describes in some detail the symptoms of recent and advanced pregnancy (*Śā* 2, 22, 4, 16), and the pre indications of male and female births (*Śā* 2, 24-25). Methods of ensuring the birth of male offspring (*Śā* 8, 11-19) are also indicated.

The signs of imminent delivery (*Śā* 8, 36), the requirements of an well appointed maternity house (*Śā* 8, 33-35), methods of minimizing labour pains (*Śā* 8, 38-39), proper handling and help in delivery (*Śā* 8, 40-41), and post-natal care of the child (*Śā* 8, 42-45) and its mother (*Śā* 8, 48-49) are also described in detail.

(d) HUMORAL THEORY (CONCEPT OF THE ORIGIN OF DISEASES)

The well known humoral theory, which postulates the existence of three humors in the human body—named *rāyu* (or *rāta*), *pitta* and *kapha*, is built upon the premise that apart from a few exceptions all human beings have a predominance of one of the three humors from the very moment of conception (*Sū* 7, 39). The few exceptions are equiposed, enjoying perfect health, the rest can be classified according to the continual predominance of a particular humor in their system. The inherent imbalance makes them always susceptible to diseases (*Sū* 7, 40). The types can be diagnosed by their physical characteristics (*Śā* 8, 96-99). But diseases actually occur when

(e) *Vāyu* AND ITS ROLE IN HUMAN SYSTEM AND IN NATURE (*Sū.* 12, 8)

According to Caraka *vāyu* is that which keeps the machine of the body at work. It is the impelling force for all bodily efforts, and sets in motion the sense organs and the mind; it regulates the body elements, maintains equilibrium in the body, stimulates digestion, eliminates harmful matter and waste products, and gives shape to the foetus. It manifests itself in five forms: *prāna*, *udāna*, *samāna*, *vyāna*, and *apāna*. Their seats in different parts of the body and their physiological effects are also specified (*Ci.* 28, 4-9).

When activated in an abnormal state *vāyu* may create diseases of the body, cause mental depression, affect the sense organs, destroy or deform the foetus, or increase the period of gestation.

In nature *vāyu* serves as an envelope for the earth, supports combustion, causes the formation of clouds, the condensation and precipitation of water as rain, and gives rise to streams. It helps growth of plants, flowers, fruits and crops, and maintains the division of seasons.

Vāyu in an abnormal state in nature is identified with storms and winds, causing damage to matter and life.

The properties of *vāyu* has been described by Caraka as dry (*rukṣa*), cold (*śīta*), light (*laghu*), subtle (*sūkṣma*), moving (*cala*), scattering everything in different directions (*viśada*) and rough (*khara*). *Vāyu* has been identified with the continuity of life (*Sū.* 1, 59; 12, 8).

(f) MEMORY AND DREAM

Caraka has enumerated eight causes of memory (*Sā.* 1, 148-149):

(a) Impressions, similar and dissimilar; (b) co-ordination of mind; (c) practice; (d) knowledge; (e) recollection; (f, g, & h) repetition of sight, hearing, and perception

Dreams have been classified by Caraka into seven types, based on (*In.* 5, 27-46):

(a) Visual impression; (b) auditory impression; (c) experience; (d) inner desires; (e) fancy; (f) premonition; (g) morbid humors.

An account of the different varieties of dreams arising from morbid humors has been given, particularly those foreboding death.

(g) ETHICS IN CARAKA

Caraka advances a very catholic and commonsense view of *karma* and rebirth differing from those of other Indian philosophers. The laws of *karma* are not considered immutable by Caraka who allows a limited amount of freedom to human efforts in arresting the fruits of all ordinary non-moral actions. Only the effects of very good or bad moral actions cannot be thus modified or averted by human efforts. The fruits of all non-moral or ordinary actions can be averted by the exercise of human intelligence,

wisdom and well balanced conduct, and by the administration of proper medicine and the like. Caraka therefore holds that right conduct (*sadṛtiā*) can help in the preservation of physical and mental health and in securing sense control (*indriyanyaya*) (Vi 3, 28-38, Su 8-17).

Caraka recognizes that there are three primary desires serving as the springs or causes of all our actions. These are desire for self preservation (*brāhmasana*), desire for wealth (*dhanasana*), and a desire for a happy future life (*paralokasana*) (Su 11, 3, 7, 8, 13).

IV PHYSIOLOGICAL PROCESSES

(a) DIGESTION AND METABOLISM

Production of heat in the body is said to be the basis of life process. The life span, vital breath, vital essence, body heat, muscular strength, energy, lustre, etc., all are dependent upon the production of heat inside the organism. When the body heat becomes abnormal, disease results, when it is suppressed or dies out, there is an end of life (Ci 15-34). In the *Caraka Samhita* the word *agni* has been used for body heat; its literal meaning is fire. This is related closely to metabolic processes (Vi 6-12).

This production of body heat depends upon the intake of food. Food nourishes the body elements, vital essence, strength, etc., but the nutritive action of food is a result of gastric digestion. If the process of digestion is hampered, food fails to nourish (Ci 15-5).

Ingested food and drink pass into the stomach and are broken up and softened by the digestive fluid in the stomach. During this process, the food is transformed into a sweet, frothy mucus like fluid. As the digestive process continues it becomes acidic and, issuing out of the stomach, excites the secretion of thin bile (Ci 15, 8-10). Ultimately it is converted into assimilable nutritive fluid and also some waste products. Excretions of the body are formed from the waste products (Su 28, 4/7). The process of digestion ends in the large intestines where the remnants are converted into lumps of stool (Ci 15, 11).

The nutritive fluid formed is converted into blood, flesh, fat, bone marrow, semen, ligaments and clear fluid (serum?), as well as the sensory faculties (Su 28, 4/2). The body elements are replenished by the food and are able to maintain the body in a proper condition by gathering the necessary ingredients from food. This replenishment and maintenance take place when the various metabolic processes are proceeding without interruption, and the *srotasāḥ* (movements of body fluids) are unimpeded in their proper channels. The nutritive fluid then pervades the whole body (Su 28, 3).

The body channels, constituting the means of passage of the nutritive fluids from food, feed the various body elements in the requisite measure

and with the required constituents (*Sū* 28, 5/1) The requirements of the body according to size, condition and age determine the quantity of nutritive fluid formed from food, thus maintaining the balance of the body elements (*Sū* 28, 4/3 and 4/4)

From the waste products of digestion are formed sweat, urine and stools, the morbid forms of the three body humors, the excretions of the eyes, ears, nose, mouth, hair follicles and female parts, the hairs of the head, face and body, and the nails The quantities produced depend on the age, size and condition of the body (*Sū* 28, 4/1 and 4/4)

(b) MOVEMENT OF FLUIDS THROUGH CHANNELS OF THE HUMAN BODY

Caraka states that there are innumerable *srotāṁsi* or fluid currents through numerous channels in the human body They serve to convey nutrients and healing matters where needed, and to carry away decaying and harmful products formed These *srotas* convey the products of the body elements—blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, nutritional juices, semen and life breath These body elements cannot develop or decay independently of the *srotas* (*Vī* 5, 4)

There is as much functional diversity of these channel systems as in the structural composition of the rest of the human body, but the most important among them are those which carry life breath, water, food, nutritive juices, blood, flesh, fat, bone matter, marrow, semen, urine, stool and sweat The three humors—*vaata*, *pitta* and *kapha*—diffuse throughout the entire body with the help of all these channel systems The supersensory essences of man are independent of the channels, the entire sentient body is, in fact, both the vehicle and the field of their operation (*Vī* 5, 3 and 6)

The channels are normally in the form of elongated vessels, extensive ducts or convoluted tubes In dimension, they vary from large to very fine ones (*Vī* 5, 25) The various types found in the body are (a) *sira* or vein, (b) *dhamani* or artery, (c) *rasajanya* or ducts, (d) *nadi* or tube, (e) *pantha* or tract, (f) *mārga* or passage, (g) *sarīracchidra* or body orifice, (h) *samertāsamarṭa* (vessel open at one end only), (i) *sthana* or container, (j) *aśaya* or bladder, (k) *niketa* or closed container Some of the channel systems are not visible to the naked eye (*Vī* 5, 9)

The *srotāṁsi* have specified centres and areas of operation Such areas develop characteristic symptoms, if any of the *srotas* systems is vitiated or obstructed (*Vī* 5, 6) This obstruction is not limited to the stationary and mobile body channels of the specified area, but may spread to the other *srotas* systems If, however, any one of the three humors is affected, the entire body is also affected (*Vī* 5, 9)

In the heart are rooted the ten main channels that carry the vital essence through the whole length and breadth of the body These main channels

are either *dhamanis* which pulsate, or *srotamsi* which carry nutritive fluids or *sra* (Su 30, 8 and 12) Heart is regarded as the only seat of consciousness (Śa 7, 8 9), while *prana* (the vital current) and all the senses emanate from the head (Si 9, 4)

The heart is the source of the life breath *srotas*, the bronchial area is the source of the water *srotas*, the region of the stomach, particularly the left side, is the source of the food *srotas*, the heart with its ten main channels is the source of the *srotas* of nutrition, the liver and spleen are the source of the blood *srotas*, the muscles and skin are the source of the flesh *srotas*, the kidneys and the omentum are the source of the fat *srotas*, the body fit is the source of the bone matter *srotas*, the bones and joints of the marrow *srotas*, the testes and phallus, of the semen *srotas*, the kidneys and the bladder of the urine *srotas*, the colon and the rectum, of the stool *srotas* and the fat and hair follicles, of the sweat *srotas* (Vi 5, 8)

When the *srotamsi* are in an abnormal state there is an increased or decreased flow of the fluids they carry the channels also become knotted and there is diversion of flow to abnormal channels The treatment of such conditions consists of treating the various parts of the body which have been recognized as the specific centres of the various *srotamsi* (I: 5, 24, 26 28)

(c) TASTES

The taste is an intrinsic property of material substances There are only six basic tastes—sweet acid saline pungent, bitter and astringent (Su 26, 9) These six categories of taste according to Caraka, emerge in different substances from the collocation in unequal proportions (preponderance or paucity) of the five *mahabhutas* or primal elements The same view is held regarding the origin of colour (Su 26 40/2)

The sensation, which is immediately perceived on contact of the substance proper with the tongue, is called taste Any sensation subsequent thereto is called the after taste or latent taste The physiological action of all substances depends upon the taste and also its after taste, if any (Su 26 28 43)

All tastes are conveyed through the medium of water which according to Caraka, sustains all animal and plant life (Su 26, 30) But water has a taste which is imperceptible Palatability, or otherwise, of a substance is a matter of personal idiosyncrasy while its beneficial or harmful action depends on factors, like its composition purity and the time and clime of its use (Su 26 9)

Single or pure tastes are to be found in many substances, but they occur mostly in combinations For example, alkaline substances possess a complex taste, with saline and pungent tastes predominating By the presence of two three, four, five or all six tastes in the same substance, fifty seven mixed tastes may arise, which with the six simple tastes make sixty three different tastes (Su 26, 9 and 24)

In common with the bodily humors, tastes have the inherent properties of heaviness, lightness, coldness, heat, oiliness and dryness. (*Sū. 26, 9*). A knowledge of the tastes of different substances is therefore essential in the treatment of diseases which are caused by the abnormalities of the body humors (*Sū. 26, 27*). In fact, each and every substance, due to the inherent property of taste, may be put to medicinal use, with due consideration to the appropriate time of its application, its quantity, purity, combination with other substances, physical properties and dosage (*Sū. 26, 12, 29*).

The text describes in detail the beneficial physiological actions of the substances belonging to the basic taste groups, and the pathological symptoms produced by their exclusive indulgence or over-indulgence. Thus, with the taste as guide, all edible and medicinal substances, taken in the right measure and manner, are invariably beneficial (*Sū. 26, 43-44*).

V. HEALTH AND LONGEVITY

(a) PERSONAL HYGIENE

Caraka enjoins constant vigilance and a regular daily and seasonal routine of prophylactic measures for the maintenance of health and vigour (*Sū. 5, 103*). The use of collyrium at night and of eye-salve and eye-drops after exposure to glare are recommended for good eyesight. Smoking of pipes and cigars, containing medicinal herbs, at regular intervals everyday is said to prevent neuralgic pains and increase mental alertness (*Sū. 5, 15-27*), but many complications and even permanent injury may be caused by uncontrolled smoking, especially in an exhausted or intoxicated state (*Sū. 5, 38-45*).

The application of medicated oil to the nostrils at prescribed times retards senility and maintains the acuteness of sight, smell and hearing (*Sū. 5, 48-70*).

Brushing the teeth twice a day with partly crushed green twigs of certain plants, and scraping the tongue with shaped metallic scrapers, ensure strong teeth, sweet breath and a good appetite. Medicated gargles keep the facial muscles young, sharpen taste, increase appetite, and prevent dental decay (*Sū. 5, 71-80*).

Daily massage of the scalp and hair with approved vegetable oils prevents insomnia, baldness, grey hairs and sagging of the face muscles (*Sū. 5, 81-83*).

Draining the ear-passage with oil prevents deafness and other affections of the ear (*Sū. 5, 84*).

Daily massage of the body prevents excessive sweating, removes offensive body-odour and gives suppleness to muscles and tendons (*Sū. 5, 90-93*). Massaging with oils acts as a tonic to the skin, induces tolerance to physical hardship, makes the contours of the body firm and the skin glossy (*Sū. 5, 84-86*).

Bathing promotes vitality, physical stamina, longevity and removes fatigue (*Su* 5, 94)

The feet and private parts are to be kept scrupulously clean, and the hair, beard and nails regularly trimmed (*Su* 5, 98)

The use of clean apparel, foot wear and umbrellas promotes mental as well as physical comfort, and ensures good health (*Su* 5, 95, 100 101)

Regulated physical exercise aids digestion and increases capacity for work and physical strength, but overexercise or excessive physical work, indicated by an increased rate of respiration and a feeling of oppression in the cardiac region, causes debility and wasting diseases (*Su* 7, 31 35)

In order to maintain good health one should not unnecessarily or unduly suppress the natural urges and body functions, he should not sleep in a crooked position, nor on a narrow and uneven bed, he should not ride on an uncomfortable saddle or carriage seat he should not gaze directly at the sun or strong lights, nor expose himself to strong sunlight, storm or snow fall for extended periods, nor warm himself directly before or over a fire, he should not indulge excessively in alcoholic drinks, heavy meals, or sexual acts, nor mate with a diseased or unfit partner, nor take part in unnatural or improper sexual relations he should avoid keeping late hours, taking a cold bath or a cold drink in a fatigued condition, and using soiled clothes after a bath (*Su* 8, 19 22)

The mental impulses of greed, fear, anger, excessive melancholy, vanity, hatred, harsh speech and evil thoughts are as injurious to the body as to the mind (*Su* 7, 26 28)

All harmful physical and mental habits can be overcome gradually by proper training or by personal effort (*Su* 7, 36 38)

Special measures are recommended for the maintenance of health during seasonal changes. Sudation, sunbath, warm apartments, thick and protective dress and bedding, and rich food are recommended when the cold season sets in (*Su* 6, 9 21) Physical exercise, lightly cooked meats and light alcoholic beverages are prescribed for spring time (*Su* 6, 24 26) Rich food, alcohol and hard exercise should be avoided in summer. In the hottest days one should not venture out in the noon time heat, but take rest by sleeping during the day in order to compensate for keeping late hours at night (*Su* 7, 30) Thrice a year at prescribed seasons, the body should be cleansed of all accumulated waste matter by sudation, steam baths, emesis, purgative drugs, enemas, and douches (*Su* 7, 47)

(b) EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENT ON HEALTH

Caraka treats bodily health not only as a personal problem, but also in its relation to heredity (*Sa* 3, 3 17), geographical environment, climate, water supply and seasonal variations (*Vi* 3, 6) The possibility of diseases due to such external factors alone was recognized (*Vi* 3, 4)

According to Caraka, though individual persons differ widely in physical health and vitality, they are collectively liable to devastating epidemics caused by external factors (*Vi.* 3, 6-7).

Inhabitants of open spaces with scanty rainfall, and predominance of dry winds and of isolated forest areas are generally well-knit, hardy and healthy. Inhabitants of humid climates with abundant rainfall, marshy lands, deltas, and dense forests are generally delicate in physique and in health. Areas with a proper balance of dry and moist seasons and of open spaces and forests generally contribute to good health (*Ka.* 1, 8; *Vi.* 3, 7, 47).

It is stated that from the beginning of the summer to the end of the rainy season there is a gradual waning of strength in man (*Sū.* 6, 6-7). The cold season increases appetite and digestive power, when, with proper nourishment, the bodily vigour reaches its highest peak (*Sū.* 6, 8-9).

(c) NUTRITION AND DIET

Āhāratattva (*Sū.* 25, 35, etc.) or dietetics forms an important and integral part of the *Caraka Samhitā* (*Sū.* Chap. 5, 6, 25, 26, 27; *Śā.* Chap. 6). Wholesome diet is stated to promote bodily growth and health; unwholesome food is the most important cause of diseases (*Sū.* 25, 31). The importance of a proper diet in health and sickness is repeatedly stressed upon (*Sū.* Chap. 5, 6; *Śā.* Chap. 6). In the chapter on digestion it is asserted that the life-process itself depends upon the production of body-heat, derived from the food taken (*Ci.* 15, 3-5).

A direct relationship is said to exist between the tastes of substances and their physiological actions. No distinction can be drawn between foods and drugs, as both possess taste and nutritive value, and exert specific action on the body.

Edible and potable substances are classified into cereals, legumes, potable water, salts, pot-herbs, fish, flesh, fruits, sugarcane derivatives, milk, ghee and other milk products, vegetable oils, lards, animal fats, and alcoholic beverages (*Sū.* 25, 38). The most nutritive and the most harmful in each class are listed (*Sū.* 25, 38-39). Eggs, blood and semen of various creatures are also stated to have nutritive value, though their use is not recommended (*Sū.* 6, 10).

The text mentions in detail the digestibility, nutritive value and medicinal action of several hundred different edible and potable substances of various classes (*Sū.* Chap. 27). It is pointed out that all such substances can gain in nutritive value or become harmful by combination with other items, by cooking or preparation, and according to quantity taken, palatability, appetite, bodily health, local climate, season, and eating habits (*Sū.* 26, 87-89). A list of substances which are incompatible with each other, or unwholesome in particular seasons, is given (*Sū.* 26, 81 *et seq.*).

Even light, easily digested and nutritious food should not be taken in excess of bodily requirements, or after the appetite has been satisfied. Difficultly digestible food should not be taken habitually. If ever used, the quantity should not exceed a fraction of a full meal (*Su* 5, 7-11). Rich spicy foods, fats, and alcoholic drinks are stated to be beneficial in the cold season, lightly cooked cereals and meats, salts and light wines in spring and autumn, and light gruels, vegetables, fruits and acidulated cold drinks in summer (*Sū* Chap 6).

According to their intrinsic properties different foods undergo metabolism into body elements of the same nature and inhibit the formation of those having opposite properties (*Su* 6-16). A properly planned diet, using various agreeable and nourishing foods in rotation, regulates the body-elements (*Su* 6, 6 and 7).

(d) REJUVENATION

Revitalization therapy is a prominent feature of the *Caraka Samhitā*. It is suggested that the body fluids are capable of being replenished and renewed by proper medication and that it is possible to achieve not only vitality and vigour but also greater resistance to disease, longevity without senile decay, heightened memory and intelligence, and an improvement in bodily strength, personal beauty and sense perceptions. In fact, Caraka asserts that even in old age it is possible to regain youth and remain youthful for a very long period (*Ci* 1/1, 6-12).

The treatment for rejuvenation follows the fulfilment of three preliminary conditions: namely, the patient must start with a single-minded determination and complete faith, he should undergo the treatment in a nursing home (the exact specifications and equipment of which are listed), he should remain under the constant supervision of his physician. The season and weather for treatment must be properly selected (*Ci* 1/1, 17-23).

The body is then thoroughly cleansed by oil massage and sudation by various means. A course of intestinal aperients like myrobolans, rock salt and special spices is given for cleansing the intestines. The diet is limited to light gruel and warm water (*Ci* 1/1, 25-27).

Many preparations are prescribed for the actual rejuvenation process. The fruits, plants and herbs used for such prescriptions must be collected from Himalayan forests in their proper seasons and in perfect and flawless state. Pure honey, ghee, salts and minerals are also mentioned as ingredients in many prescriptions. Special diets are described in all cases (*Ci* Chap 1).

Claims have been made that it is possible by a special course of rejuvenation to transform entirely an aged and diseased body into a fresh and youthful one in the course of six months (*Ci* 1/4, 7).

(c) PUBLIC SANITATION

Some advice regarding public sanitation is found in the *Caraka Samhitā*. People are urged to avoid all filthy matters like offal, broken fragments of cooking vessels, and waters of public baths (*Sū. 8, 18/6*). Blowing the nose in a crowd or committing nuisance on a public road is forbidden. Adultery, association with prostitutes, gambling, drunkenness, crude habits of eating, dirty or inadequate dress, and picking the nose, or sneezing, are considered unhealthy practices to be avoided by those aspiring after a clean and meritorious life (*Sū. 8, 19-25*).

Contaminated water is recognized to be a major cause of ill health and epidemics (*Vi. 3, 7*), and the use of only clean and pure water from natural sources is recommended at various places of the text (*Sū. 6, 47, etc.*).

VI. PHYSICIANS IN CARAKA

The *Caraka Samhitā* lays down an elaborate code regarding the training, duties, privileges and social status of physicians.

Any person could aspire to be a physician, provided he had a clear idea of the duties and obligations pertaining to the profession. Good health, capacity for sustained effort and single-minded devotion to the science were considered as essential qualifications for the student of medicine. An austere and celibate life was enjoined for the disciple during his training period (*Vi. 8, 3, 7, 13*).

The student was free to choose his own branch of the science. The choice of a teacher also rested with him. But it was for the teacher to assess the merit of the candidate from his appearance, voice, acuteness of sensory perceptions, personality, intellectual capacity and mental outlook before selecting him as a disciple. Instructions were given free. The disciple lived with the preceptor like a son, slave or suppliant till the training was completed and had to follow a rigid time-table (*Vi. 8, 3, 4, 7, 8, 13*).

Aspiration for success, wealth and fame was considered normal on the part of an intending physician; but obligations to his future patients and to the society were repeatedly impressed upon by the preceptor. Desertion of, or injury to, patients under any circumstances was strictly forbidden (*Vi. 8, 13*).

A physician should remain, in a sense, a student all his life, gaining experience, knowledge and understanding. Great stress has been laid on periodic discussions and debates with other physicians in conferences and in private (*Vi. 8, 13, 20*). Theoretical knowledge, clarity of reasoning, wide practical experience, and personal skill have been described as the four valued qualifications of the physician (*Vi. 9, 6*). He is expected to lead a disciplined and unostentatious life, to be pleasant in his manners, and to be considerate and

gentle in speech (*Vi* 8, 13). Friendship towards all, compassion for the ailing, devotion to professional duties and a philosophical attitude to crises with fatal endings—these have been defined as the four corner stones of medical practice (*Su* 9, 26). Caraka advises that the physicians, while treating diseases, should also observe the instructions of the *Atharvaveda*, which include *śaśtanayana* (propitiatory rites), *bali* (offerings), *mangala homa* (auspicious oblations), *nyāsa* (penances), *prajāśaṭṭa* (purificatory rites), *upāśa* (fisting) and *mantra* (incantations), as also the use of *mani* (gems) in amulets (*Su* 30, 21, 26, 70, *Ci* 1, 3).

According to Caraka a physician is not expected to treat a person hated by the king or by the public (*Vi* 8, 13), or a habitually vicious or dishonourable person (*Vi* 3, 45). He is also not expected to treat patients suffering from incurable maladies (*Sū* 10, 8).

The physician must not enter a private house without previous permission or proper introduction, nor attend a woman in the absence of her husband or guardian. He must not also say or do anything which might shock the patient or the relations and friends of the patient. He must not divulge any information about the patient and his household (*Vi* 8, 13).

The physician, according to Caraka, should be held in high respect both by the king and the public (*Su* 9, 19). The practice of medicine by unqualified persons or self-styled physicians has been strongly condemned (*Sū* 29, 12).

The physician is expected to maintain his own nursing home and dispensary, prepare medicinal preparations from raw materials, and arrange for the services of nurses and qualified attendants (*Sū* Chap 15).

VII DIAGNOSIS OF DISEASES

The *Samhitā* gives directions for the diagnosis of a large number of diseases from a consideration of their etiology, symptoms and prognosis. It also contains an exposition of the general theory and methods of diagnosis.

According to Caraka there are three means open to the physician for ascertaining the nature of any sickness. They are (i) theoretical knowledge of the possible causes and symptoms of all known diseases, (ii) meticulous observation of the patient's symptoms and complaints, (iii) inferences based on previous experience. In the absence of one or more of the three aids to diagnosis, or with their fragmentary or incorrect knowledge, the physician cannot come to a true conclusion (*Vi* 4, 35).

At another place Caraka again states that the three methods for the ascertainment of the nature of diseases are *nidāna* (cause and effect relation), *śārāṅga* (invariable prognostication), and *upāśa* and *anupāśa* (concomitant variation) (*Vi* 1, 2, 8, 10).

It is essential for the physician to have an exhaustive theoretical know-

ledge of the nature of all diseases—their specific sources, exciting factors, preliminary indications, bodily symptoms, local pains caused by them, possible complications and aggravations, degrees of severity, periods of duration, and indications of recovery and convalescence. By interrogation and by the application of his own trained senses the physician should conduct a detailed examination of the patient's appearance, voice, abnormalities, intestinal and other internal sounds, blood and other body fluids, and bodily excretions. If necessary, he should draw a sample of the patient's blood and test it by offering it to a dog or a crow. He should also gather all possible information regarding the digestion, bowel movement, vitality, acuteness of sensory perceptions, clarity of mind, memory, psychic condition, irregularities of behaviour, dreams, aversions, hankerings and complaints of the patient. Latent symptoms, if any, should be tested by provocative medication. Only then he can make a diagnosis of the ailment, determine the expectation of recovery or imminence of death, and decide upon a course of treatment (Vi 4, 6-9). It has been emphasized that fever is the first symptom of all diseases (Ni 1, 16).

Diseases can be mild or severe. The preliminary symptoms are often the same. In fact, the behaviour, bodily appearance and apparent vitality of the patient may sometimes give false indications. It is easy for the inexperienced physician to jump to conclusions on insufficient or misleading evidence. A mild palliative prescribed for a disease which is destined to become serious, or a strong medicine for a mild variety, may cause considerable injury to the patient, even death may result. Mere identification of a disease does not mean its diagnosis, it is absolutely necessary to foresee its possible course and severity (Vi 7, 2, 3, 5, 7).

Some diseases are incurable and are known as such by their peculiar symptoms, such symptoms often indicate the period the patient will survive (Ni 1, 6, In Chap 6 & 7). Some diseases are secondary, being caused by others occurring earlier. They may occur after the original malady subsides, or may run simultaneously with the later phase of the primary disease (Ni 8, 20-23).

In diagnosis the patient's personal history and background are of great importance. Residents of different countries are used to different diets, have different habits, and differ in physical fitness and mental inclinations. Hence, what is wholesome and normal for one type of people may have opposite effects on another. The liability to diseases of a person depends upon his place of birth, normal place of residence and accidental presence in a foreign country (Vi 8, 93).

The patient's nature, abnormalities, vitality, physical build, bodily proportions, physical equilibrium, psychic condition, capacity for food, capacity for physical exercise, and age—all are important factors in diagnosis (Vi 8, 94).

If the body elements are individually healthy and collectively in harmony with each other, the patient is highly resistant to diseases and specially to diseases of the severe type (*Vi* 8, 111). He is also not easily affected by senile decay. The opposite is true for people with unhealthy and unbalanced body elements (*Vi* 8, 112). In addition to these extreme cases, there are also intermediate types (*Vi* 8, 113).

VIII METHODS OF TREATMENT, INCLUDING SURGERY

Different types of methods for the treatment of diseases have been described by Caraka, as follows

- (1) *Oral medication* by single or compounded medicinal substances, sometimes more than fifty in a prescription are listed. Special emphasis is laid on diet, considered an essential part of the treatment (*Su* Chap 5, 6, 25, 26, 27). Purgation and/or emesis is frequently recommended for cleansing the system of accumulated waste materials. Apart from drugs, purging is also effected by enemas (*Ci* Chap 7, 13, etc., *Si* Chap 9, 12).
- (2) (a) *Eye-drops and salves* for eye diseases and loss of visual power (*Su* 5, 18, etc.)
 (b) *Gargles* for diseases of the mouth, throat, teeth and gums (*Su* 5, 78, 79, etc.)
 (c) *Medicinal cigars and smoking mixtures* for affections of the head, nose, throat and bronchial tract (*Su* 5, 24, etc.)
 (d) *Nasal medication in the form of powders, ointments, or inhaled fumes* for psychic disorders, fainting fits, and affections of the nose (*Su* 5, 13, 14, etc.). In epilepsy and insanity, herbs and animal substances are burnt for inhalation (*Ci* Chap 10).
- (3) *Liquid unguents, creams, salves, ointments, lotions and medicated oils* for the skin and other parts (*Ci* Chap 6, 7, etc.)
- (4) *Suppositories, tampons, and soaked cotton swabs* for ear passages and lower orifices of the body (*Ci* Chap 7, 8, etc.)
- (5) *Enemas* of nutritive and healing fluid mixtures for absorption in the rectal and vaginal passages in wasting diseases, debility and fractures (*Si* Chap 3, 5, 12, etc.)
- (6) *Douches* for flushing the rectal, vaginal and urethral passages and for relieving congestion (*Su* Chap 9, 10, etc.). Douche cans, tubes, and catheters, made of gold, silver or alloys, were used for this purpose (*Su* 1, 44, 45, etc.)
- (7) *Sweating the body surface* by sun bath, heated air, steam, or contact with hot surfaces for cleansing the system of absorbed impurities, sudation by steaming decoctions of medicinal

substances, vapours, fomentation, poultices, solid lumps of medicinal matter and hot immersion bath (*Sū* Chap 14)

- (8) *Bandages, splints and tourniquets* in fractures and surgical conditions (*Śi* Chap 9) *Ligatures* for poisonous bites and for surgical operations (*Ci* Chap 23, 24, etc.)
- (9) *Bleeding* by incision, or by the application of leeches, in poisonous bites, epilepsy, rheumatism, etc (*Ci* Chap 10, 23, etc.)
- (10) *Excision, incision, puncturing, removal of the skin layer, cauterization, surgical removal, rupturing, probing and other surgical methods* (*Su* 11, 55), the removal of a dead foetus (*Śa* 8, 30, *et seq*) and an operation for peritonitis (*Ci* 13, 185 *et seq*) have been described in some detail, scalpels, metallic probes, etc. were used in such processes (*Śi* Chap 9) The use of live ants of the big variety to grip together and hold tight the skin flaps after an internal operation has been described (*Ci* 13 190 *et seq*) The ants were killed by hot water and cut in two, with their gripping jaws left behind
- (11) *Psychiatric methods* for curing mental conditions (*Vī* Chap 6)

In the treatment of all diseases the physician should take care to perform the following preparatory processes: purification (purgation, emesis, etc.), tranquilization (use of sedatives) of the system, and avoidance of all causative factors (*Vī* 8, 30)

IX POISONS

The *Caraka Samhita* includes a detailed discussion of the various categories of poisons and the means by which they enter the human system, their symptoms, effects and antidotes are also described

The venoms secreted by animals, reptiles, aquatic creatures and insects are conveyed by their bites. They generally act very rapidly causing burning sensation, inflammation, swelling, drowsiness, fainting and diarrhoea. The symptoms are more pronounced in the lower extremities of the body (*Ci* 10, 15, 17, 23)

Poisons from vegetable roots and bulbs, mineral poisons and artificially prepared poisons enter the human body through foods, beverages, water, smoke, vapours, skin applications, or by mere contact (*Ci* 23, 106-122). Such poisons act slowly and cause fever, spasms, throat contraction, muscular rigidity, partial paralysis, frothy salivation and vomiting. The symptoms are more pronounced in the upper parts of the body (*Ci* 23, 16-17)

The toxic effects are liable to be mistaken for diseases (*Ci* 23, 18). They vitiate the blood and other body elements progressively, eight distinct stages with increasingly graver symptoms have been noted (*Ci* 23, 14). Death may be caused by poisoning in the absence of proper treatment (*Ci* 23, 31)

Treatment for poisoning consists in the immediate application of stimulants to protect the heart, followed by incision, tourniquets, ligatures, suction, blood letting, application of freshly cut meat, oral medicines and counter-poisons, according to the nature of the toxic substance (Ci 23, 35 50) For poisoning through food, drinks, etc., the immediate treatment is emesis (Ci 23, 122)

A description of the distinctive symptoms of bites by ten types of snakes (cobra, viper, etc.), mosquitoes, poisonous flies, hornets spiders, scorpions lizards, rats, crabs, toads (Ci 23, 124 158), dogs and some predatory animals (Ci 23, 175, 220 232) is found in the text with specific antidotes for individual cases

The medicinal value of venoms and vegetable poisons were known in Caraka's time. They are described to have antagonistic effects in the presence of each other (Ci 23, 17). A significant passage states that even deadly poisons can be converted into excellent medicines by the right method of application (Sū 1, 126)

Fumigation from vegetable and animal substances has been described as an antidote for most poisons (Ci 23, 99). The insecticidal and vermifugal action of fumigation were also recognized and several recipes given for the purpose (Ci 23, 98 100)

X PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROCESSES

Many of the common laboratory processes known today are found in the *Caraka Samhita*. They occur in various passages which give instructions for compounding medicinal preparations (Ci Chap 1, 2, 15, etc.). A list of terms for such processes is given in Table 17

Actual weights of the various ingredients of prescriptions are given in many cases, volumes are given in some instances. The *tula* (balance) was used for weighing, and *manabhandas* (measuring vessels) for measuring liquids (Sū 15, 7). A list of the apparatus, mentioned in the various processes, is given in Table 16

Descriptions of the following processes are given in some detail.

- (1) A flame test for food poisons (possibly copper salts), where the flame shows a colour like the feathers of a peacock (Ci 23, 109)
- (2) A process of destructive distillation (Ci 15 174)
- (3) A process for the separation of the volatile components of a mixture, using distillation and air condensation (Ci 1/2, 14)
- (4) A process for continuous extraction of the fatty matter present in a plant product by repeated distillation with a volatile oil, followed by its condensation (Vi 7, 22)

For the purpose of heating, wood and the dried cakes of various animal dungs were used according to the temperature required (Ct Chap 1, 2, 15, etc.)

The mechanical processes mentioned are listed in Table 18

XI CLASSIFICATIONS

Vibhagavidyā (Vi 4, 4), or the theory of classification, is a feature of the *Caraka Samhitā*

Many substances and phenomena are divided into rational groups

(1) The days of the *Samvatsara* (solar year) are divided into

(a) *Udakayana* (period of absorption of moisture)

(b) *Dakṣinayana* or *Visarga* (period of liberation of moisture)

Each of these periods is sub divided into three seasons (*Sū* 6, 4)

(2) *Deśa* (habitable land) is classified according to topography, rainfall and vegetation into

(a) *Jangala* (dry grass lands)

(b) *Anupa* (wet lands)

(c) *Sadhārana* (intermediate types) (*Āś* 1, 8)

(3) *Prāṇi* (living creatures) are classified according to their manner of birth as

(i) *Jaranyu* (born of womb)

(ii) *Andaja* (born of eggs)

(iii) *Svedaja* (born of heat and moisture)

(iv) *Udbhidya* (born of seeds) (*Sā* 3, 16)

They are also classified in different contexts as

(a) *Arma* (parasites found in living creatures) (*Sā* 19, 4-9)

(b) *Kṛta* (wingless insects) (*Sū* 27, 213)

(c) *Palāṅga* (flying insects) (*Sā* 8, 59)

(d) *Ekaśapha* (solidungulate animals) (*Sū* 27, 211)

(e) *Dviśapha* (cloven footed animals) (Ct 17, 118)

(f) *Mrga* (herbivorous animals) (*Sū* 13, 11)

(g) *Kṛavyāda* (carnivorous animals) (*Su* 22, 27)

(h) *Svapada* (dangerous beasts of prey) (*Sā* 8, 59)

(i) *Vyāla* (beasts of prey) (Ct 23, 176)

(j) *Gomāyu* (creatures with poisonous fangs or stings) (Ct 23, 10)

(k) *Sarpa* (snakes) (*Su* 27, 213)

Creatures, whose flesh has got dietetic value, have been divided into eight groups (*Su* chap 27) Table I gives a list of these groups

(4) *Udbhid* substances (plants or vegetation) are said to be of four types

(i) *Vanaspatī* (bearing fruits only)

(ii) *Vanaspatya* (bearing fruits as well as flowers)

(iii) *Osadhi* (dying after bearing fruits)

(iv) *Virudha* (shrubs or herbs)

Udbhid substances (plants) also are divided in fifty groups according to the physiological actions of their decoctions (*Su* chap 4)

(a) *Jivanya* (promoter of longevity)

(b) *Brmhanya* (roborant and nourishing)

(c) *Lekhanya* (reducing obesity and scarifying)

(d) *Bhedanya* (promoter of excretion)

(e) *Sandhanya* (promotes joining of fractured parts)

(f) *Dipanya* promoter of digestion)

(g) *Balya* (promoter of strength)

(h) *Varnya* (brightens complexion)

(i) *Kantha* (improves voice)

(j) *Hrdya* (cordial)

(k) *Tiptighna* (removes sense of satiety)

(l) *Arsaghna* (curative of piles or haemorrhoids)

(m) *Kushaghna* (curative of obstinate skin diseases)

(n) *Kandughna* (curative of pruritus)

(o) *Krmighna* (curative of worms)

(p) *Visaghna* (antidote to poisoning)

(q) *Stanyajanana* (promoter of lactation)

(r) *Stanyasodhana* (purifier of breast milk)

(s) *Sukrajanana* (promoter of semen generation)

(t) *Sukrasodhana* (purifier of semen)

(u) *Snehopaga* (emollient)

(v) *Svedopaga* (diaphoretic)

(w) *Vamanopaga* (emetic)

(x) *Virecanopaga* (purgative)

(y) *Arusthanopaga* (useful in corrective enemas)

(z) *Anuvasanopaga* (useful in enemas)

(aa) *Sirovirecanopaga* (prevents discharges from the nose)

(bb) *Chardimgrahana* (curative of nausea)

(cc) *Trsnamgrahana* (curative of morbid thirst)

(dd) *Hiknamgrahana* (curative of hiccup)

(ee) *Purisasamgrahanya* (renders faecal matters consistent)

(ff) *Purisavirajanya* (alters colour of faecal pigment)

(gg) *Mutrasamgrahanya* (corrective of excessive urination)

(hh) *Mutravirajanya* (curative of coloured urine)

(ii) *Mutravirecananya* (diuretic)

(jj) *Kasahara* (curative of cough)

(kk) *Swasahara* (curative of laboured breathing)

(ll) *Svayathuhara* (curative of swelling and oedema)

- (mm) *Jvarahara* (curative of fever)
- (nn) *Śramahara* (curative of fatigue)
- (oo) *Dahaprasamana* (curative of burning sensation)
- (pp) *Śitaprasamana* (curative of the sensation of cold)
- (qq) *Udardaprasamana* (curative of urticaria)
- (rr) *Angamardaprasamana* (relieves pain in the limbs)
- (ss) *Śūlaprasamana* (cures pain in the bowels)
- (tt) *Sonitasthapana* (hemostatic)
- (uu) *Vedanasthapana* (anodyne)
- (vv) *Samjñasthapana* (resuscitative)
- (ww) *Prajasthapana* (procreant, or curative of sterility)
- (xx) *Vṛjahsthapana* (prevents ageing)

A mention of the classification of plants into male and female varieties is found in Caraka in the case of the *Kutaja* (*Holarrhena antidysenterica*) plant (Ka 5, 3, 5)

(5) *Dṛavya* (material substance) can be of three types in the context of their medicinal use

- (i) *Jangama* (originating from mobile living bodies)
- (ii) *Udbhid* (originating from plants)
- (iii) *Parthiva* (of mineral origin) (Su 1, 68)

(i) *Jangama* substances used in medicine are *madhu* (honey), *gorasa* (milk), *puṭa* (bile), *vasā* (fat), *majja* (bone marrow), *asrk* (blood), *amisa* (flesh), *mutra* (urine), *carma* (hide), *vetas* (semen), *asthi* (bone), *snayu* (tendon or ligament), *śṛṅga* (horn), *nakha* (nail), *khura* (hoof), *keśa* (hair), *loma* (fur or body hair), *rocana* (a bright yellow deposit obtained from bile) (Su 1, 69)

(ii) *Udbhid* substances used in medicine are *mūla* (root), *tvak* (bark), *sara* (pith), *niryāsa* (resin or exudate), *nala* (hollow stem or stalk), *khara* (prickly or rough parts), *pallava* (sprout or shoot), *ksara* (alkaline matter), *ksira* (sap), *phala* (fruit), *puspa* (flower), *bhasma* (ash), *tailani* (expressed or essential oils), *kantaka* (thorn), *patraṇi* (leaves), *sunga* (sheath or calyx of bud), *landa* (bulb), *praroḥa* (parasitic growth) (Sū 1, 73-74)

(iii) *Parthiva* substances used in medicine are *suvarṇa* (gold), *pañcaloha* (the five base metals, namely, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead), *mala* (the ores or corroded forms of the base metals), *sikata* (sand), *manahsila* (realgar), *maṇi* (gem or precious stone), *lavana* (salts), *gaurika* (red ochre), *anjana* (antimony black), *ala* (yellow orpiment)

(6) Natural waters are classified according to their sources (Table 6)

- (7) Diseases are classified as
- (a) *Nijasanradosa* (inborn)
 - (b) *Agantuja* (communicated from outside)
 - (c) *Manasa* (mental) (*Su* II, 45)
- (8) Poisons are classified into
- (a) *Jangama visa* (venom)
 - (b) *Sihavara visa* (vegetable poisons)
 - (c) *Garavisa* (artificially prepared or mineral poisons) (*Ci* Chap 23)
- (9) *Kṛmi* (parasites of the body) are classified as
- (a) *Sahaja* (symbiotic parasites)
 - (b) *Purisaja* (derived from faeces)
 - (c) *Kaphaja* (derived from mucus)
 - (d) *Sanitaja* (derived from the blood stream)
 - (e) *Malaja* (derived from the waste products of the body) (*Su*

Chap 19)

TABLE 1
Living Creatures

Name in Caraka, reference, and synonyms (if any)	English and/or Latin name	Modern classification
PRASAII-VARGA (Sū 27, 35, 36)	Creatures which grab and tear off their food	
1 AŚVA <i>Syn</i> HAYA Ia 12, III TURAGA I: 3 36 TURANGA C: 9, 154 VĀJIN Sū 1, 104	Horse (<i>Equus caballus</i>)	Mammal
2 AŚVATARA	Mule	"
3 BABHRU	Large brown mongoose (<i>Herpestes mungo</i>)	"
4 BHĀSA	Bearded vulture (<i>Gypatus barbatus</i>)	Bird
5 CĀSA	Blue jay (<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>)	,
6 DHUMIKĀ	Owlet (<i>Athene brama</i>)	,
7 DVĪPIN	Panther (<i>Felis pardus</i>)	Mammal
8 GO <i>Syn</i> DHENU C: 2/3, 3 VRŠA S: 12, 18 RŠABHA C: 10 48 JĀRADRAVA S: 3, 10	Cow (<i>Bos taurus</i>)	
9 GRDHRA	Vulture (<i>Vulture monachus</i>)	Bird
10 JAMBUKA <i>Syn</i> ŚRGĀLA C: 10, 41	Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>)	Mammal
11 KHARA	Ass (<i>Assus equidae</i>)	"
12 KULINGAKA	Sparrow hawk (<i>Ploceus bengalensis</i>)	Bird
13 KURARA	Osprey (<i>Pandion heliactis</i>)	"
14 LOPĀKA	Fox (<i>Vulpus bengalensis</i>)	Mammal
15 MADHUHĀ	Honey buzzard (<i>Pernis puerus</i>)	Bird
III MĀRJĀRA <i>Syn</i> VIDĀLA C: 10, 41	Cat (<i>Felis domesticus</i>)	Mammal
17 MUŚIKĀ <i>Syn</i> MUSAKA V: 3 7/3 UNDURA C: 23, 9	Mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>)	Mammal
18 RĀSA	Bear (<i>Melurus labiatus</i>)	"
19 ŚAŚAGHNA	Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>)	Bird
20 SIMHA	Lion (<i>Felis leo</i>)	Mammal
21 ŚYENA	Hawk (<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>)	Bird
22. TARAKṢU	Hyena (<i>Hyaena strata</i>)	Mammal

TABLE I—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka, reference, and synonyms (if any)	English and/or Latin name	Modern classification
23 ULUKA	Indian horned owl (<i>Bubo bengalensis</i>)	Bird
24 USTRA Syn KARABHA C 13, 107	Camel (<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>)	Mammal
25 VĀNĀRA	Hanuman or Langur (<i>Simnopithecus entellus</i>) and other Indian monkeys (<i>Simnopithecus</i>)	"
26 VĀNTADA Syn SVAN C 10, 41	Dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i>)	Mammal
27 VĀYASA Syn KĀKA C 23, 47	Crow (<i>Corvus splendens</i>)	Bird
28 VRĀKA	Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>)	Mammal
29 VYĀGHRA Syn ŚĀRDŪLA C 23, 192	Tiger (<i>Felis tigris</i>)	"
BHŪMIŚĀYA-VARGA Su 27, 37, 38	Burrowing animals	
1 BHEKA Syn VĀNDŪKA C 23, 9	Frog (<i>Rana</i>)	Amphibia
2 CILLATA	Water shrew (<i>Neomys fodiens</i>)	Mammal
3 CITRAPRAŚIHĀ KĀKULIMRGA	Reticulated python (<i>Python reticulatus</i>)	Reptile
4 GAṆḌĀKA	Gecko lizard (<i>Gekkonidae</i>)	"
5 GODHĀ	Iguana lizard (<i>Iguanidae</i>)	"
6 KADALIN	Marmot (<i>Marmota</i>)	Mammal
7 KRṢṆAKĀKULIMRGA	Black python (<i>Python molurus</i>)	Reptile
8 KURCIKĀ	Hedge-hog (<i>Ermactus europaeus</i>)	Mammal
9 NAKŪLA	Small mongoose (<i>Herpestes mungo</i>)	"
10 ŚALLĀKA {	Porcupine (<i>Acanthion leucura</i>)	"
11 ŚVĀVIT	Pangolin (<i>Manis pentadactyl</i>)	"
12 ŚVETAKĀKULIMRGA	White python (<i>Python molurus</i>)	Reptile
13 ŚYĀMAKĀKULIMRGA	Dark grey python (<i>Python molurus</i>)	"
ANUPA-VARGA Su III 33	Creatures that dwell in marshy and wet lands	
1 ĀMĀRA	Yak (<i>Porphyus grunniens</i>)	Mammal
2 GAJA Syn HASTIN Su 1, 102 KUNJARA C 10, 40	Elephant (<i>Elephas indicus</i>)	
3 GAVAYA	Goyal ox (<i>Bos frontalis</i>)	"

TABLE I—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka, reference, and synonyms (if any)	English and/or Latin name	Modern classification
4 KHANGA	Rhinoceros (<i>Rhinoceros sinuicornis</i>)	Mammal
5 MAHISA Syn RAKTAKṢA C 4, 4	Buffalo (<i>Bos bubalus</i>)	"
6 NYĀṆKU	Hog deer (<i>Cervus porcinus</i>)	"
7 RURU	Swamp deer (<i>Rucervus duracelli</i>)	"
8 ŚRĀṢṬRA	Indian wild boar (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	"
9 VARĀHA	Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	"
VĀRṢĀ-VARGA Su 17 40	Creatures that live under water	
1 CULUKI	Porpoise (<i>Neomeris phocaenoides</i>)	Mammal
2 KARAKATAKA Syn UGGIṆGA C 23, 153	Crab (<i>Brachyura</i>)	Crustacea
3 KUMBHĪRA Syn NAKRA C 2/2, 10	Gharial crocodile (<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>)	Reptile
4 KŪRMA Syn KACCHAPA C 2/2, 10	Tortoise or turtle (<i>Chelonia</i>)	
5 MAKARA	Capricorn (Sea monster ?)	
6 MATSYA	Fish (<i>Pisces</i>)	Fish
7 ŚAṆKHA	Conch snail (<i>Gastropoda</i>)	Gastropod
8 ŚIṢUMĀRA	Dolphin (<i>Dolphinus gangetica</i>)	Mammal
9 ŚUKTI	Pearl oyster (<i>Margaritifera</i>)	Mollusca
10 TIMIṆGILA	Whale (<i>Cetacea</i>)	Mammal
AMBUCĀRI-VARGA Su 27, 41-44	Creatures that live around, or on the surface of, water	
1 AMBUKUKKUTI	Moor hen (<i>Callinula chloropus</i>)	Bird
2 ĀRĀ	Wooet (<i>Recurvirostra a oetta</i>)	"
3 BALĀKĀ	Crane (<i>Ardea nuxa</i>)	"
4 CAKRAVĀKA	Ruddy sheldrake (<i>Anas casarca</i>)	"
5 HANSA Syn DHĀRI KRĀṢṬRA Su 27, 83	Swan (<i>Cygnus oliv</i>)	"
6 KADAMBA	Grey leg goose (<i>Anser anser</i>)	"
7 KĀKATUNḌAKA	River tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>)	"
8 KĀMAKĪLI	Tropic bird (<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>)	"
9 KĀRANḌAKA	White-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons</i>)	"
10 KĪSĀRI	Curlew (<i>Numenius crepusculus</i>)	"

TABLE I--(Contd.)

Name in Caraka, reference, and synonyms (if any)	English and/or Latin name	Modern classification
11 KRAUŒA	Demoiselle crane (<i>Anthropoides vargo</i>)	Bird
12 MADGU	Small cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i>)	"
13 VANITUNDAKA	Oyster catcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>)	"
14 MEGHARĀVA	Trumpeteer swan (<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>)	"
15 VĪRNĀLAKANTHA	Snake bird (<i>Plotus angnaga</i>)	"
16 NANDĪMUKHA	Flamingo (<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>)	"
17 PĀKAHAŒIS	Mute swan (<i>Cygnus olor</i>)	"
18 PLAĀVA	Pelican (<i>Pelicanus onocrotalus</i>)	"
19 PUŠAKARĀVY	Lily trotter (<i>Ardea subura</i>)	"
20 PUNĀRĪĀKŠA	White-eyed pochard (<i>Ayraca ferusa</i>)	"
21 RAKTĀŚĪRŠAKA	Purple heron (<i>Ardea purpurea</i>)	"
III ROHINĪ	Common teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>)	"
23 SAHACĀRIN	Petrel (<i>Oceanusdelas</i>)	"
24 ŚĀRARA	Skimmer bird (<i>Rhynchops</i>)	"
25 SĀRASA	Indian crane (<i>Allegallornis grus</i>)	"
III SUMUKHA	Mandarin duck (<i>Anas galenulata</i>)	"
27 UTKOŠA	Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)	"
28 VĀKA	Heron (<i>Ardea goliath</i>)	"
29 VĀTĪ	Little grebe (<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>)	"
JĀNGALA-VARGA Su 27, 45, 46 / Herbivorous animals living in grass-lands or forests		
1 CĀRUŠKA	Gazelle (<i>Gazelle benettii</i>)	Mammal
II ENA	Fawn deer (<i>Cervus rosa</i>)	"
3 GOKARNA	Cow-eared deer (<i>Antelope picta</i>)	"
4 HARĪŒA	Black buck (<i>Antelope cervicapra</i>)	"
5 KĀLAPUCCĪKA Syn ASITAPUCCĪKA G. 14, 138	Black tailed deer (<i>Odocoileus</i> ?)	"
6 KO'TTAKĀRAKA	Barking deer (<i>Cervus muntjac</i>)	Mammal
7 KRŠNA	Musk deer (<i>Moschus moschiferus</i>)	"
8 KURANGA	Indian antelope (<i>Antelope cervicapra</i>)	"
9 MĪRGAMĀTRĀKA	Red deer ? (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>)	"
10 PŒSATA	Spotted deer (<i>Cervus axis</i>)	"
11 RĀMA	Kashmir red deer (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>)	"
12 SAMBHARA	Sambhar (<i>Cervus maculor</i>)	"
13 ŚĀRABHA	Wapiti (<i>Cervus canadensis</i>) ?	"

TABLE I—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka, reference, and synonyms (if any)	English and/or Latin name	Modern classification
14 ŚAŚA	Hare or rabbit (<i>Leporidae</i>)	Mammal
15 ŚVADANĪSTR	Mouse deer (<i>Trogulus meminna</i>)	"
16 URANA	Orial or wild sheep (<i>Ovis tigris</i>)	"
17 VARAPOTA	Small antelope (<i>Antelope cervicapra</i>)	"
VIŠKIRA-VARGA <i>Su</i> 27, 47, 49	Birds that scatter their food	Gallinaceous birds
1 AVAKARA <i>Syn</i> MAYŪRA <i>Su</i> 26, 84 ŚIKHIN <i>Su</i> 27, 58 BARHIN <i>G</i> 103, 182	Peacock or pea-fowl (<i>Pavo cristatus</i>)	Bird
2 GAKORA	Greek pheasant (<i>Perdix rufa</i>)	"
3 GIRIVARTAKA	Mountain quail (<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>)	"
4 GONARDA	Hill partridge (<i>Ardea sibirica</i>)	"
5 INDRĀBHĀ	Hedge sparrow (<i>Leucocerea aureola</i>)	"
6 KANKA	Heron (<i>Ardeidae</i>)	"
7 KAPISJALA	Black partridge (<i>Francolinus vulgaris</i>)	"
8 KRAKARA	Snape (<i>Ardea rufago</i>)	"
9 KUKAUBHĀ	Crow pheasant (<i>Coccyzus</i>)	"
10 KUKKŪTA <i>Syn</i> GARANVUDHĀ <i>Su</i> 7, 11 DAKṢA <i>S</i> 10, 11 TĀVIRAGUDĀ <i>G</i> 2/2, 28	Red-spur fowl (<i>Gallus domesticus</i>)	"
11 LAVA	Bustard quail (<i>Turnix suscitatus</i>)	"
12 RAHTAVARTMAKA	Red jungle fowl (<i>Gallus ferrugineus</i>)	"
13 SĀRAPADA	Stork (<i>Ciconia boycenia</i>)	"
14 TITTIRI	Gray partridge (<i>Arborophila torquata</i>)	"
15 UPACAKRA	Smaller Greek pheasant (<i>Perdix rufa</i>)	"
16 VARAPADA	Spoon-bill (<i>Platela leucorodia</i>)	"
17 VARTAKA	Indian button quail (<i>Turnix indica</i>)	"
18 VARTIKĀ	Bush quail (<i>Coturnix sylvatica</i>)	"
19 VARTIRAKA	Rain quail (<i>Coturnix coturnicula</i>)	"
FRATUDA-VARGA <i>Su</i> 27, 50-52	Birds that peck and gobble their food	Bird
1 ANGĀRACODAKA	Black bulbul (<i>Muscivora pascuosa</i>)	"
2 ATYUHA	Red-vented bulbul (<i>Melpastes kosmorrhina</i>)	"
3 DIBHIRU VATANĀ	Brown tree-pie (<i>Dendrocyta rufa</i>)	"
4 BHĪRGARJĀ	Shrike (<i>Lanius</i>)	"
5 CATAKA <i>Syn</i> KULINGA <i>S</i> 12, 19 1	Tree sparrow (<i>Passer montanus</i>)	"

TABLE I—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka, reference, and synonyms (if any)	English and/or Latin name	Modern classification
6 GIRAṬI	Babbler (<i>Turdidae</i>)	Bird
7 DINDIMĀNĀKA	Toucan (<i>Ramphastos piscivorus</i>)	"
8 DUNDUBHI	Grey hornbill (<i>Lophoceros bitorstris</i>)	"
9 GOPAPUTRA	Cow bird (<i>Molothrus</i>)	"
10 JATĪ	Indian hoopoe (<i>Upupa indica</i>)	"
11 JIVAJIVAKA ^{See} JIVANJIVA In 12, 75	Peacock pheasant (<i>Chalcurus</i>)	"
12 KAIRĀTA	Red faced malkoha (<i>Pheamicrophas pyrrhocephalus</i>)	"
13 KALĀVINKA	House sparrow (<i>Passer domesticus</i>)	"
14 KANKU	Blossom headed parakeet (<i>Torquatus rosa</i>)	"
15 KAPOTA	Spotted pigeon (<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>)	"
16 KOKILA ^{See} VĀSANTAKA G. 14 56	Indian koel (<i>Eudynamis honorata</i>)	"
17 KOJAṢṬHI	Green bill coucal (<i>Centropus chlorhynchus</i>)	"
18 KULINGAKA	Weaver bird (sparrow hawk) (<i>Ploceus bengalensis</i>)	"
19 LATṬASĀKA	Paradise flycatcher (<i>Muscicapidae techitres</i>)	"
20 LATVĀ	Pied flycatcher (<i>Muscicapidae atricapilla</i>)	"
21 LOHAPRṢṬA	King fisher (<i>Alcedo ispida</i>)	"
22 PĀKĀRA	Green barbet (<i>Therapsorix zeylonicus</i>)	"
23 PĀNDANAVIKA	Wood pigeon (<i>Columba palumbus</i>)	"
24 PĀRĀVATA	Pigeon (<i>Columba treron</i>)	"
25 PRIYĀTMAJA	Indian babbler (<i>Argya caudata</i>)	"
26 SĀRANGA	Ringneck parakeet (<i>Palaeotis torquatus</i>)	"
27 SĀRIKĀ	Mynah (<i>Turdus salax</i>)	"
28 ŚATAPATRA	Black wood pecker (<i>Picus martius</i>)	"
29 ŚUKA	Green parakeet (<i>Psittacula spengels</i>)	"
30 YAṢṬHIKĀ	Sun bird (<i>Nectarinidae</i>)	"
KRMĪ-VARGA Sū 19, 4/9 (a) Living in the body excretions	Parasites inhabiting the living body	Nematoda
1 YOKA		
2 PIPĪLIKĀ (b) Living in the blood		
3 AUDUMBARA		
4 JANTUMĀTĀRA		

TABLE I—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka, reference, and synonyms (if any)	English and/or Latin name	Modern classification
5 KEŚADA		
6 LOMADA		
7 LOMADVĪPA		
8 SAURASA		
(c) <i>Living in the mucus and phlegm</i>		
9 ANTRADA		
10 GURU		
11 DARBHA-PUŚPA		
12 HRDAYADĀ		
13 MAHĀGUDA		
14 SAUGANDHIKĀ		
15 UDARAVEŚTA		
(d) <i>Living in the faeces</i>		
16 KAKERUKA		
17 LELIHA		
18 MAKERUKA		
19 SAŚULAKA		
20 SAUSURADĀ		
GOMĀYU-VARGA C: 23, 9, 10	Creatures with poisonous fangs or stings	
1 ĀNĪHU	Rat (<i>Mus rattus</i>)	Mammal
2 ĀŚĪVIṢA	Snake (<i>Ophida</i>)	Reptile
3 JALĀUKAS	Leech (<i>Hirudinæ</i>)	Chaetopoda
4 KṚKANTAKA	A type of scorpion (<i>Palamnæus</i>)	Arachnida
5 KUDYANĪTAKA	Wall lizard (<i>Lacerta muralis</i>)	Reptile
6 LUTĀ	Spider (<i>Lycosidae</i>)	Arachnida
7 MANDŪKA	Frog (<i>Rana</i>)	Amphibia
8 MATSYA	Fish (<i>Pisces</i>)	Pisces
9 NAKULA	Mongoose (<i>Herpestes mungo</i>)	Mammal
10 PATAṅGA	Flying insects	Hymenoptera & Diptera
11 ŚĀRDŪLA	Tiger (<i>Felis tigris</i>)	Mammal
12 ŚATAPADĪ	Centipede (<i>Chilopoda</i>)	Arthropoda
13 SĪMĪHA	Lion (<i>Felis leo</i>)	Mammal
14 ŚHĪAGIĀĀ MAKṢIĀĀ	Hornet or wasp (<i>Isipa</i>)	Hymenoptera

TABLE I—(Contd)

Name in Caraka reference and synonyms (if any)	English and/or Latin name	Modern classification
15 ŚVAN	Dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i>)	Mammal
16 TARAKṢU	Hyena (<i>Hyena stratus</i>)	
17 VĪŚVAMBHARA	Scorpion (<i>Palamnaeus</i>)	Arachnida
SARPA VARGA Śu 27 213	Snakes (<i>Ophidia</i>)	Reptiles
SARPA Syn AHI G 10 31 URAGA G 27 31 AŚVISA G 13 9		
1 BHUJAGAPATI G 11 99	King cobra (<i>Naja bungarus</i>)	
11 DARVĪKARA SARPA G 11 124	Viper (<i>Bis echus</i>)	
3 GODHERAKA SARPA G 23 134	Hybrid of the snake and the iguana (?)	
4 GONASA-SARPA G 23 136	?	
5 KṚṢṆASARPA G 23 124	A kind of poisonous snake	
6 MANDALI SARPA G 23 124	Indian cobra (<i>Naja tripudians</i>)	
7 PATRAGA G 11 84	Tree snake (<i>Chrysopeia ornata</i>)	
8 RAJIMAN SARPA G 23 124	Striped snake with spots on its body	
9 TAKSACA G 23 195	<i>Trimeresurus grammurus</i> ?	
UNCLASSIFIED		
1 AJA Śu 2 93	Goat (<i>Capra hircus</i>)	Mammal
Syn BASTA Śu 25 39 GHAGA G 23 77		
2 AVI	Sheep (<i>Ovis</i>)	
Syn ĀVIKA Śu 27 223 MEṢA G 17 116 URABHRA Śu 6 43		
3 DVIKAKUDA C 14 207	Two-humped camel (<i>Camelus bactrianus</i>)	
4 GAṆḌUPADA G 8 151	Earthworm (<i>Lumbricidae</i>)	Annelida
5 JATUKA C 24 48	Lac insect (<i>Coccus lacca</i>)	Coccifera
6 MADHUMAKSIKA Śu 5 43	Honey bee (<i>Apis indica</i>)	Hymenoptera
7 MADHU BHRAMARA Śu 27 243	Black honey bee (<i>Apis dorsata</i>)	
8 MAKṢIKA C 20 29	House-fly (<i>Musca domestica</i>)	Diptera
9 MĀNUṢA Śu 27 224	Man (<i>Homo sapiens</i>)	Mammal
10 MĀSAKA In 2 21	Mosquito (<i>Culexidae</i>)	11 ptera
11 MATSYAKA Śu 8 19	Silver fish (<i>Lepisma saccharina</i>)	Thysanura
12 PIPILIKA G 11 187	Ant (<i>Formica</i> sp.)	Hymenoptera
13 RĀJAHANSA Śu 12 18/1	Royal Chinese swan (<i>Cygnus cygnoides</i>)	Bird
14 VASTRAKṚMIL C 23 100	Cloth worm (<i>Tinea</i>)	Lepidoptera
15 YOKA Vi 7, 10	Body and head louse (<i>Pediculus</i>)	Anoplura

TABLE 2
Medicinal Substances of Animal Origin and their Uses

Name and synonyms in Caraka, with references	English equivalent	Mode of use or application	Medicinal uses in
1 AHI C 10, 51	Snake	Inhalation of the fumes when burnt	Epilepsy
2 AHI-PURĪṢA C 10, 51	Snake-dung	As above	Insanity
3 AĪĀ-SĪRA C 5, 133, 8, 116, 11, 50, 19, 81, 23, 40, 29, 53, 133	Goat's milk	(a) External—in ointment (b) Internal—in diet (c) Internal—in medicated ghee (d) Internal—as ingredient of sweetened jelly	(a) Inflammation (b) Fever, enlarged spleen (c) Debility, haemorrhemia, etc (d) Blood dysentery
4 AJA-MĀMSA 11, 83, 18, 44, Kā 1, 28 S _m CHĪGA-MĀMSA C 23, 67	Goat's flesh	(a) Local application for absorption of venoms (b) Internal—as soup in diet (c) Internal—as ingredient of ghee (d) Internal—the meat juice used in prescription	(a) Poisonous bites (b) Wasting diseases (c) Spleen disease, pain in the groin and pelvis (d) Anaemia, fistula, internal worms
5 AJA-MEDA S 25, 38, C 11, 27	Goat's fat	Internal—in diet	Debility
6 AĪA-MOTRA S 1, 93, 100; C 30, 80	Urine of the she-goat	(a) External—for local massage (b) External—in medicated oil for local application (c) Internal—as drink	(a) Diseases of the spleen and stomach, piles, poisonous bites (b) Vaginal disorders (c) Jaundice, excessive bile secretion
7 AJA-RUDHIRA C 19, 74, 30, 101, S 6, 82, 16, 41	Goat's blood	(a) As ingredient of enema (b) Internal—ingredient of liquid mixture	(a) Colic pain (b) Dysentery, vomiting, fainting, amenorrhoea
8 AKṢIU-MĀMSA C 23, 100, 147, 26, 175 S _m NŪṢIKA-MĀMSA S 12, 18/5	Flesh of mouse and rat	(a) As ingredient of enema (b) Internal—as ingredient of medicinal ghee	(a) Acute constipation, retention of urine (b) Diseases of the head
9 AŚVA KARṢA S 14, 26, 100, V 7, 22, C 14, 41, 17, 116, 130, 134	Horse-dung	(a) External—as fumigant (b) External—in poultices (c) Internal—in decoction (d) Internal—as juice in mixture	(a) As diaphoretic (b) & (c) Piles (d) Haemorrhemia, hiccup
10 AŚVA K-ŚĪRA C 11, 83	Mare's milk	As diet	Corpumpation

			(a) As ingredient of rectal enema	(a) Haemorrhage
11	AVI SONIT\ G 30, 101, 51 10, 41 Syn NĪṢA RAN-T\ G 19, 40	Sheep's blood	(b) Internal—in mixture	(b) Amenorrhoea
12	AVI MŌTRA SṚ 1, 93, 100, G 10 48, 26, Sheep's urine 185		(a) External—in nasal medication (b) External—in eye application (c) Internal—in infusion	(a) Diseases of the head (b) Epilepsy, insanity (c) Imbalance of the humors
13	BAL\KĀ\STHĪ G 22 98	Bones of the crane	Burnt for fumigation	As vermicide and general disinfectant
14	BHĪJAGAPATI ŚRṢA G 23 99	Blood of the king cobra	Inhalation of the fumes when burnt	Oedema, toxemia & poisonous bites
15	CAKORA G 2 1 46 3 100 23 110 SṚ 12, 19/1	Greek partridge	(a) Internal—extract of its flesh and marrow as ingredient of nutritive enema (b) Internal—as soup in diet	(a) Fever delirium (b) Debility anaemia, fevers, female diseases
16	CAKORA AND\ SṚ 27 11 21	Eggs of the Greek partridge	(a) Internal—in diet (b) Internal—as ingredient of mixture	(a) Venereal weakness (b) Profuse bleeding
17	CARANĀYUDILA NĀMSA G 3 197	Fowl's flesh	Internal in diet	Fever haemorrhage
18	CAṢA In 12 76, G 8 150 17 118	The blue jay	(a) External—skin burnt and fumes burnt for fumigation (b) Internal—in diet	(a) Congestion of the respiratory tract (b) Consumption
19	CATĀKA-AND\ SṚ 27 86	Sparrow's egg	Internal—in diet	Seminal weakness, cough, cardiac disorders
20	CATĀKA-NĀMSA SṚ 27, 85, G 2/2, 10, 2/4, 6, SṚ 12, 18/8, 19/1	Flesh of the sparrow	(a) Ingredient of nutritive enema (b) Internal—in diet	(a) Rheumatism, debility, female diseases, etc. (b) Sexual debility, general weakness
21	DAKṢA AND\ G 11, 25	Egg of the common fowl	Internal—in diet	Profuse bleeding
22	DAKṢA NĀLA G 25, 53 Syn KUNĀUTA-SAKRT G 14, 54	Droppings of the common fowl	(a) External—local application (b) External—in ointment	(a) Suppurated swellings (b) Piles
23	DAKṢA NĀMSA G 8, 66, 158, 11, 25 Syn KUKKUTA NĀMSA G 2/1, 48, 23, 67	Flesh of the common fowl	(a) External—local application for absorption of venom (b) Internal—in diet (c) Internal—the meat juice in diet	(a) Poisonous bites (b) Acute constipation, jaundice, dysentery, etc. (c) Bleeding piles, sexual debility
24	DAKṢA-SONITA SṚ 10 41	Blood of the common fowl	Internal—in mixture	Amenorrhoea, fainting, diarrhoea, etc.
25	DHĀRTARĀSTRA NĀMSA SṚ 27, 85	Flesh of the black-legged swan	Internal—as soup in diet	Seminal weakness, pulmonary weakness

TABLE 2
Medicinal Substances of Animal Origin and their Uses—(Contd.)

Name and synonyms in Caraka, with references	English equivalent	Mode of use or application	Medicinal uses in
20 DVIKAKUDA-PASA C 14, 207	Meat-juice of the two-humped camel	Internal—in diet	Bleeding piles
27 DVIŚAPHA-CARMAN, KṢURA, SRNGA C 17, 118	The skin, hooves and horns of cloven-footed animals	Inhalation of the fumes when burnt	Congestion of the respiratory tract
28 EKASAPHA-PAYAS S 27, 221	Milk of solidungulate animals	Internal—in diet	General weakness
29 ENA-MĀMSA S 5, 6, 43, 13, 11; 15, 7, 22, 25, 27, 46, 271; S 8, 24; C 3, 191, 4, 41; 19, 50; 23, 226, 24, 198	Flesh of the antelope	Internal—as soup in diet	Fever, emaciation, debility, constipation, toxicosis, etc
30 ENA-SONITA C 19, 74, 30, 101; S 6, 82, 10, 41	Blood of the antelope	(a) Ingredient of rectal enema (b) Internal—in mixture	(a) Colic pain (b) Amenorrhoea, nausea, fainting, collapse, etc
31 GAJA-ASTHI C 14, 55	Elephant's bones	External—the powder as ingredient of ointment Internal—in diet	Piles Debility
32 GAJA-MĀMSA C 212, 29, 6, 8, 154, 9, 82, 14, 56; 17, 116, 18, 20, 23, 119	Elephant's flesh	Worn as talisman	Antidote for poisonous bites
33 GAJAMUKTIKA C 23, 252	?	(a) Inhalation of the fumes when burnt	(a) Epilepsy
34 GAJA-ŚAKRT C 17, 116 Syn. KUNJARA-PURIṢA C 14, 51	Elephant's dung	(b) Internal—the aqueous extract taken with honey Internal—in diet, after frying in ghee	(b) Increase of phlegm or bile Consumption
35 GANDUPADA C 8, 151	Earth-worms	Internal—ashes, made ingredient of medicinal ghee	Insanity
36 GO-CARMAN C 9, 40	Cow-hide	(a) External—local application for absorption of venom (b) Ingredient of nutritive enema (c) External—the meat juice as skin lotion (d) Internal—as soup in diet	(a) Poisonous bites (b) Major wounds, fractures, misperistalsis (c) Persistent skin diseases (d) Rheumatic conditions, debility
37. GODHĀ-MĀMSA S 2, 33; 27, 38, 70, C 7, 89; 12, 62; 14, 126, 23, 134, 196; S 12, 18/5	Flesh of the iguana		

33	GO KŚIRA 𑀧𑀺𑀓𑀸𑀲𑀺 1, 106, 𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 8, 24	Cow's milk	(a) External—in medicated oil (b) External—in ointment	(a) Burns, stiffness, etc (b) Dislocation, fractures, etc
34	GO PAYASA 𑀧𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 2/11, 35, etc., 𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 10, 41		(c) Ingredient of nutritive enema (d) Internal—in diet (e) Internal—in mixture (f) Internal—in medicated ghee (g) Internal—in linctus (h) Internal—ingredient of con- died sweets	(a) Anaemia, amenorrhoea (c) Debility, spleen diseases (e) Jaundice, consumption, etc (f) Menstrual disorders, tendency to abortion (g) and (h) Heart diseases, exces- sive bile accretion, etc
39	GO MĀMSA 𑀧𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 5 11, 25, 39, etc., 𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 6 24, 8, 185, etc	Flesh of the cow	(a) External—local application for absorption of venom (b) Internal—as soup as diet	(a) Poisonous bites (b) Rheumatic fevers, emaciation, consumption
40	GO MŪTRA 𑀧𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 1 93 3 13, etc 𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 142, 𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 5 176, etc 𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 7, 15, etc., 𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 8 16, etc	Urine of the cow	(a) External—as lotion (b) External—in ointment (c) Internal—as drink (d) Internal—in medicated ghee	(a) Skin diseases (b) Pruritus snake-bites, etc (c) Jaundice, leucoderma etc (d) Insanity epilepsy, etc
41	GO ŚAKṬI 𑀧𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 14 26 5a 8 10, 𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 4, 68 7 57 10 12 13 130 14 41 18 91 23 46 46 23, 116	Cow-dung	(a) External—burnt for fumigation (b) External—ingredient of poul- tice (c) Internal—in medicated ghee (d) Internal—as aqueous extract with honey, etc	(a) As diaphoretic (b) Skin lesions (c) Piles (d) Piles poisoning, oedema, spleen diseases etc
42	GO ŚARPIS 𑀧𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 25, 38, 40 𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 2/2, 11, 2/4, 25	Cow's fat	Internal—in diet	Debility, rheumatism
43	GO ŚRŪGA 𑀧𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 17 79	Cow's horns	Inhalation of the fumes when burnt	Accumulation of phlegm
44	GO-SNĀYU 𑀧𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 17, 79	Cow's sinews	Inhalation of the fumes when burnt	Congestion of the respiratory tract
45	GRDHRA MĀMSA 𑀧𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 8 150 10, 51	Vulture's flesh	(a) Inhalation of the burning fumes (b) Internal—in diet	(a) Insanity (b) Consumption
46	GRDHRA PAIṢA 𑀧𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 10, 51	Wings of the vulture	Inhalation of the burning fumes	Insanity
47	HAṂSA-ANDA 𑀧𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 2/11, 49, 5, 12, 7, 19	Swan's egg	Ingredient of nutritive enema	Fever, weakness, anility, gradual loss of sense perceptions
48	HAṂSA-MĀMSA 𑀧𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 13, 83, 27, 41, 66, 𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 2/1, 41, 48, 2/2, 10, 6, 24, 8, 158 23, 253, 26, 175	Flesh of the swan	(a) Internal—in diet (b) Internal—the meat juice in diet (c) Internal—as ingredient of medicinal ghee	(a) Sallow complexion, emaciation (b) General weakness (c) D sears of the head
49	ĪARINA MĀMSA 𑀧𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 8, 24, 𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀲𑀺 3, 191, 4, 41, 14, 201, 19, 50, 23, 226	Venuson	Internal—in diet	Fever, haemorrhage, diarrhoea, habitual constipation, toxic condi- tion

TABLE 2
Medicinal Substances of Animal Origin and their Uses—(Contd.)

Name and synonyms in Caraka, with references	English equivalent	Mode of use or application	Medicinal uses in
50 HASTINI MŌTRĀ Śa 1, 102; G 7, 169	Urine of the she-elephant	(a) External—as lotion (b) Internal—as drink	(a) Leucoderma (b) Dermatosis, helminthiasis
51 HASTINI PAVAS Śa 27, 223	Elephant's milk	Internal—in diet	Debility
52 JĀLAUKĀS G 14, 61, 21, 69, 119, 29, 36, 37	Leech	Local application of the living creatures for blood letting	Piles, vitiated blood, rheumatism of the joints
53 JAMBUKA MŌTRĀ, PITTĀ, KARĪṢA, NAKHĀ, GĀRMAN G 10, 51	Urine, bile, dung, nails and hide of the jackal	(a) Inhalation of the burning fumes (b) Internal—in making ointment	(a) Epilepsy (b) Insanity
54 JANDAKA GĀRMAN G 17, 118	Animal hides	(a) Inhalation of the burning fumes (b) External—powdered ashes in ointment	(a) Hiccup (b) Congestion of phlegm
55 JĀTUKA VASĀ G 14, 48	Wax secreted by lac insects	(a) Inhalation of the burning fumes (b) External—local application	(a) & (b) Piles
56 JIVAJĪVA ANDA Ś 12, 19/1	Egg of the peacock pheasant	Ingredient of nutritive enema	Debility, pectoral lesions, female diseases, recurrent fevers
57 KACCHĪPA RASA G 19, III	Meat juice of the small tortoise	Internal—in diet	Diarrhoea
58 KĀKA-MĀMSA G 8, 151	Crow's flesh	(a) Internal—in food (b) Internal—vs meat juice in liquid mixture	(a) Emaciation, consumption (b) Poisonous bites
59 KĀKA PURIṢA G 10, 51	Crow's droppings	Inhalation of the burning fumes	Epilepsy
60 KĀKA ŚONITĀ G 23, 182	Crow's blood	External—vs local application	Poisonous bites
61 KĀLĀPUCCĪHANA MĀMSA Śa 15, 7, 27, 46, Śa 8, 24, G 3, 191, 4, 41, 19, 50	Flesh of the black-tailed deer	(a) Internal—in diet (b) Internal—as ingredient of soup	(a) Fever, haemothermia, tendency to abortion (b) Chronic diarrhoea
62 KĀLĀVINKA PURIṢA G 25, 100	Droppings of house sparrows	External—for local application	Non-healing wounds with granulation on the surface

TABLE 2 MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

		Flesh of the common part ridge	(a) Internal—in diet (b) Internal—meat juice used in diet	(a) Visited breast milk, tendency to abortion, etc (b) Chronic diarrhoea, dysentery
62	KAPINJALA MĀMSA Śu 5, 5, 6, 43, 15, 16, etc, Śa 8 24, G 3, 150, 4, 41, 19, 50, etc		Internal—in diet	Excess & emaciation, haemorrhagia
63	KAPOTA MĀMSA Śu 26, 84, 27, 52, 79, G 4 41, 23, 203, 208	Flesh of the pigeon	External—for local application	Poisonous bites, suppurations, granulated non healing wounds
64	KAPOTA PURIṢA G 23, 207 208 25, 53 100	Pigeon's droppings	Ingredient of nutritive enema	Sexual debility, pectoral tenon, splenic diseases female & sorder
65	KĀRANDA ANDA Śu 27 41, Śu 12, 19/2	Duck's egg	Ingredient of nutritive enema	Sexual debility
66	KĀRANTAKA RASA Śu 12 18/7	Crab-meat juice	Internal—in diet	Emaciation pallor etc
67	KHANGA MĀMSA Śu 27 39 84 Śa 8 62 G 8 154	Rhinoceros flesh	External—the ashes as ingredient of ointment	Leucoderma
68	KHARA ASTHI Śu 27 35 Śa 8 34 41 G 6 24 7 168	Bones of the ass	(a) Inhalation of the fumes when burnt (b) External—in ointment (c) Internal—in infusion with honey	(a) As d aphoretic (b) Piles (c) Hecup congestion of phlegm
69	KHARA KARIṢA Śu 14 26 60 G 14 41 17 116	Ass's dung	Internal—in diet	Emaciation
70	KHARA MĀMSA G 8 136	Ass's flesh	Internal—as drink	Epilepsy insanity
71	KHARA MŪTRA Śu 1 104	Ass's urine	Internal—in diet	Haemorrhagia
72	KRAKARA MĀMSA Śu 27 49 G 4 50	Snake's flesh	Internal—in diet	Consumption, piles
73	KRAVYĀDA MĀMSA Śu 22 57	Flesh of carnivorous animals	(a) Inhalation of the fumes when burnt (b) External—as local application	(a) Piles (b) Eye-diseases
74	KṚṢṆASARPA VASĀ G 11 48 26 259	Fat of the cobra	(a) Internal—as an adjunct in many medicinal prescriptions (b) Internal—in diet	(a) & (b) All diseased and weak conditions
75	KṢAUDRA Śu 6 10 7 61 etc F 7 22, G 1/2, 4, 51, 1/2 4, etc	Honey	External—as ingredient of oint- ment	Diseases of the vision, defects of the palate
76	KUNAKUTA ANDAKAPĀLA G 26 253	Shell of the hen's egg	Ingredient of nutritive enema	As in Jivajva anda (No 56)
77	KULINGA ANDA Śu 12 19/1	Sparrow's egg	Inhalation of the fumes when burnt	Epilepsy
78	KUNJARA VANHA G 10 40	Elephant's nail		

TABLE 2
Medicinal Substances of Animal Origin and their Uses—(Contd.)

Name and synonyms in Caraka, with references	English equivalent	Mode of use or application	Medicinal uses in
80 KURANGA RASA Śr 27, 45; Śa, 8, 24, C 3, 19	Meat juice of the antelope	Internal—in diet	Tendency to abortion in pregnancy, fever
81 KURARA MŪTRA, NAKHA, PITTA, PURIṢA, CANGU, PAKṢA, C 17, 118	Urine, nails, bile, droppings, beak and feathers of the osprey	(a) Inhalation of the fumes when burnt (b) External—ashes as ingredient of ointment	(a) & (b) Piles
82 KŪRNA RASA Śr 27, 40, 84, C 5, 103, 14, 129	Meat juice of the huge tortoise	Internal—in diet	Flatulence, rheumatism, etc.
■ KŪRNA VAS C 28, 128	Fat of the tortoise	External—as nasal medication	Flatulence, rheumatism, etc.
84 LĀNṢĀ (JATU) C 9, 61, 11, 15, etc	Lac	(a) As fumigator (b) Ingredient of cigars (c) Internal—in mixed decoction (d) Internal—in liniment (e) Internal—in medicated ghee (f) Internal—in pills	(a) As insecticide and vermicide (b) Ulcer, deep-seated phlegm (c) Ulcers and lesions of the thoracic cavity, dysuria, lithiasis, etc (d) & (e) Toxicosis, skin eruptions, eye diseases, defects of vision, mouth diseases, fistula, etc (f) Loss of skin pigment
85 LAVA-MĀNṢA Śr 5, 5, 6, 23, etc, Śa 8, 24, C 3, 130, 4, 41, etc	Flesh of the bustard quail	(a) Internal—in diet (b) Internal—the meat juice as ingredient of soup	(a) Consumption, hæmorrhage, tendency to abortion, etc (b) Acute alcoholism, cardiac and pulmonary diseases, hæmoptysis, chronic diarrhoea, etc
86 LOPĀKA MĀNṢA Śr 27, 36, C 14, 126, 207 Syn ŚRĠ MĀ-MĀNṢA C 8, 152	Flesh of the fox	(a) Internal—in diet (b) Internal—the meat juice in diet	(a) Consumption, emaciation (b) Bleeding piles
87 MADHŪCCHISTA Śr 3, 16, C 7, 121, 11, 17, etc	Bee's wax	(a) Inhalation of burning fumes (b) As medium in cauterization (c) External—in ointment (d) External—in medicinal oil for massage (e) Internal—in mixture (f) Internal—in medicated ghee	(a) Cough, coryza, hiccup, etc. (b) Deep-seated pus (c) Dermatitis, painful wounds (d) Rheumatic pain in joints, fractures and dislocations (e) Pain in hypogastric region (f) Bileousness, hæmorrhæmia, etc

		(a) The meat juice as ingredient of nutritive enema	(a) Debility, senile decay, female diseases, etc
88 MAHISA MĀMSA G 2/1, 42, 8, 153, etc., Buffalo-meat S 12, 19/2		(b) Internal—in diet	(b) Consumption, emaciation
		(c) Internal—the meat juice in diet	(c) Sexual debility
89 MAHISA SONITA S 10, 41	Buffalo-blood	Ingredient of nutritive enema	Hæmorrhage
90 MAHIŚ DADHI G 26, 86	Curds from buffalo's milk	Internal—in indicated ghee	Cough, hiccups, anaemia, jaundice, etc
91 MAHIŚ KŚĪRA Ś 23, 40, 27, 219, G 11, 83, 12, 26 etc., S 10, 40, 12, 19/1	Buffalo's milk	(a) Ingredient of nutritive enema	(a) Senile weakness, recurrent fever, senile decay, female disorders, etc
		(b) Internal—to be taken with cow's urine	(b) Oedema
		(c) Internal—in indicated ghee	(c) Consumptive cough
		(d) Internal—in diet	(d) Insomnia, cough
92 MAHIŚ MŪTRA Ś 1 102 G 13, 151 II III	Urine of the male buffalo	(a) Internal—ingredient of liquid mixture	(a) Piles, oedema, abdominal diseases
		(b) Internal—powder prepared by mixing the urine with plants, followed by incineration	(b) Loss of appetite
93 MAHIŚ GHṚTA G 4 101 16, 53 134	Buffalo-ghee	(a) External—ingredient of nasal application	(a) Bleeding from the nose
		(b) Internal—ingredient of medicated ghee	(b) Poisonous lues, jaundice, etc
94 MĀKŚĪKA MADHU Ś 5 43, 27, 243 etc G 4, 83, 11, 20, etc	Bee's honey	(a) External—for local application with other ingredients	(a) Mouth diseases sore throat
		(b) Internal—as an adjunct to many prescriptions	(b) In various diseases
95 MĀKŚĪKĀ VIṢṬĀ G 17, 152, 30, 323	Droppings of the house fly	(a) External—in nasal enema	(a) Hiccups
		(b) Internal—as pill	(b) Vomiting
96 MĀRJĀRA MĀMSA S 12, 19/5	Cat's flesh	The meat juice as ingredient of nutritive enema	Debility, broken ribs, imperistals retention of urine, etc
97 MĀRJĀRA NĀHA PITTA CĀRMAN, LOMAN MŪTRA, PURIṢA G 9 75 10 41	Nails, bile, skin, fur, urine, and droppings of the cat	(a) Inhalation of the fumes	(a) & (b) Insanity
		(b) External—the ashes as ingredient of eye-ointment	(c) Epilepsy, insanity
		(c) External—in nasal medication	
98 MATSYA ĀNUŚA Ś 3 19, 5, 11, etc., G 17, 74 II 124, etc	Flesh of fishes	(a) External—as warm poultice	(a) & (b) Rheumatism, conditons
		(b) External—the flesh juice as ingredient of indicated oil	(c) Indigestion, intestinal worms, debility

TABLE 2
Medicinal Substances of Animal Origin and their Uses—(Contd.)

Name and synonyms in Caraka, with references	English equivalent	Mode of use or application	Medicinal uses in
99 MATSYA-VIŚĀ C 25, 76, 28, 128	Fish oil	(a) External—in nasal medication (b) Internal—as ingredient of jellied sweets	(a) Debility (b) Painful wounds
100 MATSYA PITT V C 30, 103	Fish bile	External—for local application	Vaginal tumours
101 MAYŪRA-MĀMSA Śr 13, 83, C 4, 50, 5, 110, 10, 39, 12, 62, etc Śr ŚIKHI-MĀMSA Śr 27, 58, Śr 8, 28 BARHI-MĀMSA C 8, 150	Flesh of the peacock	(a) The meat juice as ingredient of nutritive enema (b) Internal—local application for absorption of venom (c) External—in nasal medication (d) Internal—in diet (e) Internal—the meat juice in mixture	(a) Debility, rheumatism of the lower body (b) Poisonous bites (c) Heart disease, facial paralysis, ear, nose and throat diseases (d) Emaciation, seminal weakness, consumption, etc (e) Ordema, diarrhoea, cardiac troubles, retarded development of the foetus
102 MAYŪRA-BARHĪ C 23, 98	Peacock's feathers	Burnt for fumigation	As vermicide, insecticide, and general disinfectant
103 MAYŪRA PĀDANĀLA C 17, 117	Talons of the peacock	Internal—the burnt ash as ingredient of linctus	Hiccup, congestion of phlegm
104 MEṢA ŚAKRT C 17, 116	Dung of the ram	Internal—in aqueous infusion with honey	Hiccup, congestion of phlegm
105 MRGA RASA C 19, 73, Ks 12, 8, Śr 12, 18/10	Meat juice of herbivorous forest animals	(a) Ingredient of nutritive enema (b) Internal—ingredient of soup	(a) Rheumatism of the lower limbs and organs (b) Enlarged spleen, dysentery
106 MUKTĀ C 17, 125	Pearl	Internal—powdered and made into linctus	Hiccup, cough
107 NAKULA-MĀMSA C 8, 152, Śr 12, 18/5	Flesh of the mongoose	(a) Ingredient of nutritive enema (b) Internal—in diet	(a) Sexual debility (b) Consumption
108 NAKULA-PURĪṢA C 10, 51	Dung of the mongoose	Inhalation of the fumes when burnt	I pilepsy, insanity
109 NAKRA ANDA C 2/2, 28	Crocodile egg	Internal—as ingredient of sweetened pancake	Seminal weakness, sexual debility

110	NAKRA RETAS G 2/1, 49	The sperm of the crocodile	Internal—in diet, cooled with fowl's flesh	As a powerful aphrodisiac
111	NAKRA VASĀ G 28, 128	Crocodile fat	External—in nasal medication	Rheumatism of the joints
112	NĀRI KṢĪRA S 27, 224 G 15 230 17, 131, 22, 23	Human milk	(a) External—as ingredient of nasal medication (b) External—in eye-ointment (c) Internal—in diet	(a) Haemothermia, hiccup, excessive thirst (b) Ophthalmia (c) Excessive hunger, emaciation, debility
113	PĀNDAVILA MĀMSA 117, 56	Flesh of the wood pigeon	Internal—in diet	Debility, emaciation
114	PĀRĀVATA RASAG 4, 41, 19, 72, 22, 29	Meat juice of the dove	Internal—in diet	Haemothermia, excessive thirst, dysentery
115	PĀRĀVATA-ŚĀRTAG 14, 55	Droppings of the dove	External—in ointment	Piles
116	PIPILINĀ G 19, 187	Ants of the big black species	Surgical use (vide text, p 24)	Intestinal perforation
117	PLAVA ASTHI G 26, 246	Bones of the pelican	External—the ashes as ingredient of eye-ointment	Eye diseases
118	PRASĀHA KṢĪRA G 29, 137	Milk of the tealer group of animals (vide Table I)	External—as ingredient of poultice	Stiffness, cramps, pricking pain, swelling
119	PRASAHA MĀMSA G 8, 160 15, 210 18, 156 24, 124	Flesh of the tealer group of animals	(a) External—as poultice (b) Internal—in diet (c) Internal—the meat juice as diet	(a) Stiffness, cramps, pricking pain, swelling (b) Indigestion, loss of appetite, consumption (c) Painful oedema of the groin and buttocks
120	PRATUDA MĀMSA G 6, 16 8, 161 185 29, 50	Flesh of the pecker group of birds (Table I)	(a) Internal—in diet (b) Internal—the meat juice as diet	(a) Consumption (b) Urinary disorders, rheumatism etc
121	PRATUDA VASĀ G 29, 74	Fat of the pecker group of birds	External—as ingredient of medicated ghee	Rheumatism
122	PRAVĀLA (VIDRUMĀ) G 1/1, 58, 1/4, 22 17, 125 26, 56 246	Coral	(a) External—powdered and used in medicated ghee (b) External—powdered and used in eye-ointment (c) Internal—as infusion of the powder in rice water (d) Internal—the powder made into pills	(a) Acute spreading inflammation (b) Eye-diseases (c) Dysuria (d) Hiccup, cough
123	PRĀṢAD-RASA G 3, 191	Meat juice of the spotted deer	(a) Ingredient of nutritive enema (b) Internal—in diet	(a) As in Jivajva and (56) (b) Fever, toxicosis

TABLE 2
Medicinal Substances of Animal Origin and their Uses—(Contd.)

Name and synonyms in Garaka, with references	English equivalent	Mode of use or application	Medicinal uses in
124 RAJAHANSA RASA C 12, 18/1	Meat juice of the swan	Ingredient of nutritive enema	Weakness, oligospermia, sexual debility
125 RAŚA NĀMNA C 8, 153	Bear's flesh	Internal—in diet	Consumption
126 RAŚA VĀSA C 26, 47, 30, 112	Bear's fat	(a) External—local application (b) Internal—used in decoction	(a) Prolapsed uterus (b) Dysuria
127 ROHITA VĀMIŚA C 2/4, III S 12, 18/4	Flesh of the red carp fish	Internal—in diet	Indigestion, weakness, sexual debility
128 ROHITA PITTA C 23, 183	Bile of the red carp fish	External—as ingredient of eye ointment	Poisonous bites in the region of the eyes
129 ŚAULĀLA CARMAN LONAN MUDKA, SANJHA, PITTA, ŚHART C 9, 75	The hide, fur, urine, nails, bile, and droppings of the porcupine	(a) Inhalation of the fumes when burnt (b) External—the ashes as ingredient of ointment	(a) Insanity (b) Epilepsy
130 ŚAULĀLA VSTHI C 17, 117	Bones and quills of the porcupine	Internal—the ashes as ingredient of linctus	Severe hiccup
131 ŚAULĀLA VĀMISA SU 27, 71 C 17, 112	Flesh of the porcupine	(a) The meat juice as ingredient of nutritive enema (b) Internal—in diet (c) Internal—the meat juice in liquid mixture	(a) Severe injuries, fracture, uracmia, constipation (b) Loss of appetite, congestion of phlegm etc (c) Flatulence, rheumatism
132 SAMBHARA NĀMISA SU 27, 46 ŚA 8, 24	Flesh of the sambhara deer	Internal—in diet	Tendency to abortion in pregnancy
133 ŚANJHA CORNA SU 27, 40, CI 3, 262, 4, 79 etc	Conch shell powder	(a) External in ointment (b) External—in poultice (c) Internal—in linctus	(a) Persistent skin diseases (b) Eye-diseases (c) Cough, hiccup
134 ŚĀPIVARA C 2, 4, 17	A kind of small fish	Internal—in diet	Sexual debility
135 ŚĀRASA UDVA S 12, 17, 19/2	Crane's egg	Ingredient of nutritive enema	Sexual weakness, debility
136 ŚĀRASA VSTHI C 26, 55	Bones of the crane	Internal—powdered and used as ingredient of medicine	Dysuria
137 ŚĀRPA NIRMONA C 14, 49	Cast-off slough of the snake	Inhalation of the fumes when burnt	Files

		(a) Is internal—in diet	(a) Fever, mild rheumatism, alcoholism, haemorrhemia
		(b) Internal—the meat juice used in medicated ghee	(b) Diseases of the head
138 ŚAŚA NĀMSA Sū 15, 7, 27, 45, 76, Śū 8, 24, C 3, 191, 4, 41, 26, 175, etc	Flesh of the rabbit or hare		
139 ŚIKHI ANDA Sū 12, 17, 19/1, 24 Śū BARIH ANDA C 2/1, 49	Leg of the peacock	(a) In relient or nutritive enemata	(a) As in Jivajīva apāś (6)
140 ŚIKHI PAD A C 18, 170	Caracal's claws	(b) Internal in diet	(b) Seminal weakness
141 ŚIKHI PITTA C 7, 170, 23, 51, 217	Pig's skull	Internal—the ashes as ingredient of medicated ghee	Hiccough, cough
142 SIMHI A NĀMSA C 8, 153	Flesh of the lion	(a) External in ointment	(a) Leucoderma
143 SIMHA MŌTRA C 10, 41	Urine of the lion	(b) Internal in pills	(b) Poisoning
144 SIMHA VASĀ C 3, 306	Lion's fat	(c) Internal in medicated ghee	(c) Poisonous bites
145 ŚRĠĀI A MŌTRA C 10, 41	Jackal's urine	Internal as diet	Consumption in
146 ŚRĠĀLA PITTA C 9, 67	Bile of the jackal	External as nasal medication	l-pilepsy
147 SOKAR A NĀMSA C 17, 74	Pork	Internal in medicated ghee	Recurrent fever
148 ŚVA MŌTRA C 10, 41	Dog's urine	External in nasal medication	l-pilepsy
149 ŚVA PITTA C 10, 50	Dog's bile	Internal ingredient of eye-ointment	Furunculosis
150 ŚVĀVIT NĀMSA C 14, 126, 17, 112	Flesh of the pangolin	Internal in diet as soup	Hiccough
151 ŚYENA RASA Sū 27, 36	Meat juice of the hawk	External—as nasal medication in	l-pilepsy
152 TĀMIRACŪDA RASA Sū 2, 32, Śū 8, 28	Meat juice of the red-crested cock	Inhalation of the fumes when burnt	l-pilepsy
153 TARAKŠU NĀMSA C 8, 153, Śū 12, 19/1	Flesh of the hyena	Internal—in diet	Hiccough, rheumatism
154 TITTIRI NĀMSA Śū 8, 23, C 2/1, 41, 11, 70, etc	Flesh of the grey partridge	Internal—in diet	For proper growth of the foetus
		(a) Ingredient of nutritive enemata	Diseases of the urethral passage, abnormal growth of the foetus
		(b) Internal—in diet	(a) As in Jivajīva andā (56)
		(c) Internal—as ingredient of sweetened jelly	(b) Consumption
		(d) Internal—in diet	(c) Rheumatism, emaciation, menstrual disorders, sterility in women
			(d) Constipation, piles, jaundice, etc

TABLE 2
Medicinal Substances of Animal Origin and their Uses—(Contd.)

Name and synonyms in Caraka, with references	English equivalent	Mode of use or application	Medicinal uses in
151. ULOKA-CARVANA, NŌTRA, NAKHA, PURISĀ, PITTA C. 9, 75	Shan, urine, nails, dung and bile of the owl	(a) Inhalation of the fumes when burnt (b) Internal—prepared for local application	(a) & (b) Insanity
156. U OKA-NĀMISĀ C. 8, 150	Flesh of the owl	Internal—in diet	Consumption
157. USTRĀ-KARISĀ S. 14, 26; C. 17, 116	Camel-dung	Burnt for fumigation	As a diaphoretic
158. USTRĀ-NĀMISĀ C. 8, 158, 14, 126	Flesh of the camel	Internal—in diet	Emaciation, flatulence
159. USTRĀ-NŌTRA S. 1, 103	Camel's urine	Internal—as drink	Hiccup, cough, piles
160. USTRĀ-VASĀ C. 14, 46	Camel's fat	(a) Inhalation of the fumes when burnt (b) External—for local applica- tion	(a) & (b) Piles
161. USTRĀ-PĀVAS C. 13, 107, 183, 22, 23	Camel's milk	(a) Internal—to be used as ex- clusive diet for one month (b) Internal—in diet	(a) Oedema (b) Constipation, colic debility, etc
162. VASTĀ-CARVANA, NŌTRA, NAKHA, PURISĀ, PITTA C. 9, 75	Isle, urine, nails, dung and bile of the she-goat	(a) Inhalation of the fumes when burnt (b) External—prepared for local application	(a) & (b) Insanity
163. VASTĀ-NŌTRA C. 9, 71, 10, 26, etc	Urine of the he-goat	(a) External—in ointment (b) External—in nasal medication (c) Internal—in eye-ointment (d) Internal—in medicated ghee	(a) Epilepsy, toxicosis, piles, vagi- nitis, cervicitis (b) Insanity (c) Dimness of vision, infection and discharge of pus (d) Cardiac seizures
164. VARĀHA-MĀMSĀ S. 27, 78; C. 2/4, 11, 18, 60	Hog's flesh	Internal—in diet	Emaciation, loss of appetite, neu- ralgia, sexual debility
165. VARĀHA-PITTA C. 3, 175	Hog's bile	External—for local application	Tumour inside the vaginal passage
166. VARĀHA-SŌNĪ C. 7, 122; 30, 110	Hog's blood	(a) External—as skin lotion (b) Internal—as ingredient of aci- dulated drink	(a) Cutaneous eruptions (b) Amenorrhoea

	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177
	VARĀHA ŚAKRT Ġ 14, 51, 17, 116	VARĀHA VR̥ṢANA Ś 12, 18/8	VAR̥TAKA MĀMSA Ś 27, 48, Ġ 4, 41, 250 3, 110, etc	VIŚKIRA MĀMSA Ś 27, 48, Ġ 6, 19, 8, 161 etc	VR̥KA CARNIAN MŪTRA, NAKHA, PITTA ŚAKRT Ġ 9, 73	VIṢADAMŚA VASĀ Ġ 14, 48	VIṢADAMŚA CARMAN Ġ 14, 49	VR̥ṢA RASA Ś 12, 18/6	VR̥ṢA VR̥ṢANA Ś 12, 18/2	VYĀGHRA MĀMSA Ġ 8, 153	VYĀGHRA-VASĀ Ġ 3, 305
	Hog's dung	Hog's testes	Flesh of the buff m-quail	Flesh of the gallinaceous birds (Table I)	Hide, urine, nails of dog and bile of the wolf	Fat of the animals of the feline species	Hides of animals of the feline species	Least juice of the bull	Testes of the bull	Flesh of the tiger	Tiger's fat
(a)	Inhalation of the fumes when burnt	Ingredient of nutritive enema	Internal in diet	(a) Ingredient of nutritive enema	(a) Inhalation of the fumes when burnt	(a) Inhalation of the fumes when burnt	External—as local application of the fumes when burnt	Ingredient of nutritive enema	Ingredient of nutritive enema	Internal—in diet	External—as nasal medication
(b)	Internal—the aqueous extract in leucos	Internal in diet	(b) Internal in diet	(b) Internal in diet	(b) Internal prepared for local application	(b) External—as local application of the fumes when burnt	Internal—as local application of the fumes when burnt	Internal—in diet	Internal—in diet	Internal—in diet	Internal—in diet
(a) & (b)	Diarrhea	Sexual debility	Flatulence, enlarged spleen, haemorrhoids	(a) Sexual debility, dysuria	(a) & (b) Insanity	(a) & (b) Piles	(a) & (b) Piles	Sexual debility	Sexual debility	Consumption	Recurrent fevers

13	AMRA Su 2, 28, etc Syn Sahakara	Mango tree <i>Mangifera indica</i> Linn	The fresh fruit used alone with powdered stone (internal), the powdered stone (external)	Ass in lation disorders, etc., the stone used for restoring normal colour of skin
14	AMRATAKA G 22, 35, etc Syn Sngri	Hog plum tree <i>Spinosas mangifera</i> Willd	The fruits as ingredient of sweet jelly	Fainting, neuralgia, painful piles, cardiac disorders, etc
15	ANKOTA Su 27, 159, etc Syn Ankola Nikocaka	Alangy <i>Alangium lamarckii</i> Thw	The fruit as ingredient of med catod ghee	Chronic poisoning epilepsy, etc.
16	APAMARGA Su 2, 3, etc Syn Pratyakpuspi Saithar ka, Mayuraka	Rough chaff tree <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> Linn	The dried fruits alone or in prescriptions (internal)	Parasitic infection of the herd, hemicrania, = erihne
17	ARAGVADHA Su 1, 83, etc Syn Caturangula Krtamala Karnikara, Sampaka Pragraha Rajavrisa	Indian labarum <i>Cassia fistula</i> Linn	The sap, root, bark and leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	Meperitalis in infants and in chronic skin affections, as diuretic and purgative
18	ARDRAKA V 1, 8, 142 etc Syn Sngavera Visvabheraja Nagara	Ginger tree <i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rosc	The dried tubers used as spice or in prescriptions (internal)	Abdominal diseases indigestion, consumption, etc
19	ARIMEDA V 1, 8, 144 etc	White babool tree <i>Acacia leucophloea</i> Willd.	The bark or pith used in decoctions (external)	Dental and oral diseases
20	ARJAKA Su 14, 32 etc Syn Kalamalaka Kutareka Sumukha, Phanujaka	Shrubby bas l <i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> Linn	The pulp or ju = of the leaves used in prescriptions (external)	Skin infections, oedema, etc
21	ARJUNA G 9, 129 etc Syn Dhananjaya, Kakubha	Arjun tree <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> Bedd	The bark and leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	Diarrhoea, ulcers, cardiac disorders, etc
22	ARKA G 23, ■	Madar tree <i>Calophyllum quinquale</i> R Br	Milky exudations from the bark used in prescriptions (external)	Poisoning, bites, wounds, etc., as laxative
23	ARUKA Su 25, 99, etc Syn Anuka	Peach tree <i>Prunus persica</i> Linn	The fruits taken alone	Tonic food
24	ASANA Su 25, 49 etc Syn Bijaka, Priyaka	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> Bed	A decoction of the bark used in prescriptions (internal)	Rheumatism fever, urinary diseases, etc
25	ASMANTAKA Su 1, 114 etc Syn Ambuda, Kovidara	Ebony tree <i>Diospyros montana</i>	A decoction of the leaves (internal)	Piles diseases of the head, as emetic, purgative, etc
26	ASOKA Su 4, 18/2	Asoka tree <i>Saraca indica</i> Linn	A decoction of the flowering buds and seeds in prescriptions (internal)	Haemorrhoids haemorrhage, as sedative, purgative, etc
27	ASVAGANDHA Su 3, 8, etc. Syn Asvavarohika, Kattjaka, Kakoli	Winter cherry <i>Withania somnifera</i> Dunal	The leaves and roots used as ingredients of medicinal oil = ghee	Skin diseases, hiccups, consumption, etc
28	ASVATTHA Su 25, 49, etc. Syn Bodhivriksha, Sebaya, Gajabhakta, Ks radruma	Sacred fig <i>Ficus religiosa</i> Linn	The tender roots or the bark, in paste form (internal and external)	Skin infections, wounds etc, as roborant and purgative

TABLE 3
Medicinal Plants and Plant Products and their Uses—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka reference, and synonyms if any	Modern and botanical names	Mode of use	Medicinal uses in
29 ATVĪ C. 8, 176, etc. Syn. Hāmavāṇi Uṇā, Mārphā	Linseed tree, flax <i>Linum catharticum</i> Linn.	The decoction of the seeds and leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	Urinary diseases, anaemia, constipation, etc.
30 ATVĪ C. 3, 267, etc. Syn. Vāṭṭāyān, Vāṭṭāpūṇā	Indian sida <i>Sida rhombifolia</i> Linn.	Extract of entire plant used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever, loss of vitality, rheumatic conditions, etc.
31 ATVĪ C. 3, 201, etc. Syn. Mahāsaṭṭhā, Prāṇava, Śaṭṭhāpūṇā, Śyāmaguṇṭā	Indian acroite <i>Leontium heterophyllum</i> Wall.	The root and tuber used in prescriptions (internal)	Dysuria, fever, leucoderma, obesity, diarrhoea, etc.
32 ATVĪ C. 18, 76, etc. Syn. Aṭṭhaṇḍā, Ajāḍā, Kārchurā, Kāpākarā, Lāṭṭṭā, Rāṭṭṭā, Rāṭṭṭā, Rāṭṭṭā, Śyāmaguṇṭā	Cowage plant <i>Miconia frutescens</i> DC.	The decoction of the root and seeds as ingredients of medicated ghee, etc.	Cough, muscular stiffness, facial paralysis, general weakness, etc.
33 AVAN APURṢ C. 7, 114, etc. Syn. Nūchāṭṭā, Chāṭṭā, Kāṇā, Śaṭṭhāpūṇā	Indian borage <i>Trochodendron indicum</i> R. Br.	Extract of the leaves in oil as ingredient of medicated ghee	Leprosy, dermatitis, pain, etc.
34 RĀṬVĪ C. 14, 214, etc. Syn. Bāḍā, Kūṇā, Śaṭṭhā, Pīṇā	Jujuba fruit tree <i>Zizyphus jujuba</i> Linn.	A sweetened decoction of the leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever, loss of voice, giddiness, etc.
35 RĀKULĀ C. 7, 21, etc. Syn. Kāṇā, Śinḥāḍā, Śhīṭā, Kīṇā, Mā, Vāṭṭā, Pīṇā, Vāṭṭhāpūṇā	Bakula tree <i>Simulopsis elegans</i> Linn.	Extract of the bark and root with honey, or in medicated ghee	Helminthiasis, fever
36 RĀṬVĪ C. 2, 13, etc. Syn. Śaṭṭhā, Nīṇā, Bāṭṭā, Jāyāṇṭī, Pīṇā, Vāṭṭhāpūṇā	Heart leaf sida <i>Sida cordifolia</i> Linn.	Decoction of the leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	Constipation, splenic disorders, for rejuvenation and for inducing conception
37 BHADRANIL C. 24, 145, etc. Syn. Kūṇā	Nut grass <i>Cyperus tuberosus</i> Roth	Decoction of the roots used in prescriptions (internal)	Cough, spitting of blood, etc.
38 BHĀṬVĪ C. 3, 3, etc. Syn. Pīṇā, Pīṇā, Vāṭṭhāpūṇā, Śaṭṭhāpūṇā	Marshing nut tree <i>Semecarpus amarus</i> Linn.	Decoction of the nuts used in prescriptions (internal and external)	Obstinate skin diseases, poisoning, as a vitalizer and for rejuvenation
39 PĪṇĀVĪ C. 4, 2, etc. Syn. Vāṭṭhāpūṇā	Devil's cotton tree <i>Grewia agrestis</i> Linn.	Infusion of the leaves and roots used in prescriptions (internal and external)	Delirium, female diseases, amenorrhoea, etc.

40 BHARGI C. 3 211, etc Syn Angstravalli, Phanyu, Bhatangi	<i>Clatodendron serratum</i>	The roots used alone or as ingredient of medicinal oil	Cough, fevers, hard cutaneous eruptions, etc.
41 BHAVYA C. 24, 136 etc Syn Bhava	Indian dillenia <i>Dillenia indica</i> Linn	Extract of fruit as ingredient of medicinal ghee	Urinary calculus, retention of urine, paralysis, etc
42 BHIRNGARAJA C. 18, 117, etc Syn Bhirga, Bhirgaraka Bhirgar	Trailing calappa <i>Wedelia candelata</i> Less	The plant juice taken with honey	Cough, grey hairs and senility
43 BHORJA Su 3, 4, etc Syn Bhurajapatra Citratvak Bhuya Carnu	Bhorajapatra tree <i>Betula bhojapatra</i> Wall	The nodes and bark compounded into ointment	Ringworm, acute spreading suppurations, ulcers
44 VIBHITAKA Su 4, 13, etc. Syn Akas, Vibhitaki Twa Vibhita Kamaghatra	Beleric myrobalan <i>Ternstroemia belerica</i> Retz	The dried fruits used alone or in prescriptions (internal)	Cough, heart disease, etc, as purgative and blood cleanser
45 BIJAPURAKA C. 5 166 etc Syn Bispura Matulanga Kesaramla	Adam's apple tree <i>Cibus medica</i> Linn	The fruit taken alone or in prescriptions (internal)	Colic pain, alcoholism, as appetizer
46 BILVA Su 2 19 etc Syn Sriphala Sailapatra Mahaphala Mahakap ttha	Bengal quince <i>Aegle marmelos</i> Corr	The fruit used alone or in prescriptions (internal)	Diarrhoea constipation, in rejuvenation
47 BIMBI Su 1 78 etc Syn Tundi Piluparni, Osthi, Bumba, Bimbaka Raktaphala Tiktiatupdi	Kunch tree <i>Cypholandra indica</i> Naud	The dried root or juice used in prescriptions (internal and external)	Hard tumours, piles, as purgative and emetic
48 BRAHMI Su 8 38 etc Syn Vayastha, Surasa Somavallari, Subareala	Indian pennywort <i>Hydrocotyle monnina</i> H B & K	The dried and powdered plant used in prescriptions (internal)	Senile decay, loss of memory, as preventive of abortion
49 BRIHATI C. 19, 26, etc Syn Mahan Hinguli Prasaba, Bhrishala Vartaki, Kanta	Indian nightshade <i>Solanum indicum</i> Linn	The leaves and roots used in prescriptions (internal and external)	Diarrhoea, toxicous pain and oedema of the vagina
50 CANDANA C. 1/1, 148, etc Syn Malayya Gandhasara Sishama	Sandal wood tree <i>Santalum album</i> Linn.	The powdered wood or paste in prescriptions (internal and external)	Diarrhoea, vomiting, chronic skin diseases, etc
51 CARATI C. 9, 45 etc	<i>Isodius suffruticosus</i> De	The plant used as ingredient of medicinal ghee	Insanity, epilepsy for proper growth in childhood
52 CAVIKA C. 11 158 etc Syn Cavya Cavi Nakuli, Cavyaka	Piper chaba Hunter	Decoction of the roots and dried fruits used for medicinal ghee	Consumptive cough, indigestion, change of voice, emaciation, etc
53 CILLI Su 27, 98	Wild spinach <i>Chenopodium album</i> Linn	Cooked as a pot herb	As aid to elimination
54 CIRABILVA C. 3 267 etc Syn Naktamala Putipurna	Indian berch <i>Pongamia glabra</i> Vent	Decoction of the sprouts used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever, disorders of the spleen

TABLE 3
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Name in Caraka reference and synonyms if any	Modern and botanical names	Mode of use	Medicinal uses in any
55 CIRRIYATA Cf. 19 ff etc. Syn. Nectracumia, Pāṇḍuphalā, Pāṇḍya	<i>Ocimum nolo</i> Lam.	The seeds used in decoction. The fruit taken alone or as ingredient of sweet drink	Dysentery, as laxative
56 CITRAKA Śū. 2, 20, etc. Syn. Pāṇi Dīruṇa, Rakatītraka, Uṣara	White lead wort <i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> Lam.	Decoction of the roots and leaves used in prescriptions for internal use	Urinary diseases, anaemia, etc., as laxative and digestive
57 CORANA Śū. 3, 24 etc. Syn. Parnacoraṇa, Thalaṇcoraṇa, Karmaka	Indian angelica tree <i>Inglicia glauca</i> Edgew.	The roots and stalks used in internal and external prescrip- tions	Headache, epilepsy, hiccup, etc.
58 CUNRA Cf. B, 131	Wood sorrel tree <i>Rumex crispus</i> Lam.	The extracted juice as ingredient of vegetable soup	Anorexia
59 CUSCOPARIKA Śū. 27, 100	Coccomb plant <i>Coccoris oliveria</i> Lam.	Cooked as a pot herb	As aid in elimination
60 DADIMA Śū. 2, 20 etc. Syn. Dādīmba, Rakīapūpa, Karaka	Pomegranate tree <i>Punica granatum</i> Lam.	The fruit juice taken alone or in prescriptions	Diarrhoea, cough, oedema, etc., as digestive and anti-emetic
61 DANTASATIHA Cf. 3, 267, etc. Syn. Kēcanaka, Jambhala	Lemon tree <i>Citrus medica</i> Lam. (Var. ety. <i>C. limonum</i> or <i>arida</i>)	The fruit juice taken alone or with drinks	Fever, as digestive
62 DANTIN Śū. 2, 9 etc. Syn. Uḍumbaraparola, N'kumbha, Makulaka, Citra	Wild croton <i>Bala perua montanum</i> Muell. & Arg.	The sun-dried roots used in pre- scriptions for internal use	Oedema, jaundice, stomach complaints
63 DARBHA Śū. 4, 12, etc. Syn. Kula, Kujrapatra, Vagula	Large variety of sacrificial grass <i>Isopogon cynosuroides</i> Beauv.	The extract of the grass used in prescriptions for internal use	Sedative, wasting diseases, etc., for increasing lactation
64 DARUHARIDRA Śū. 4, 11, etc. Syn. Pīṇḍra, Pīṇḍro, Pīṇḍak, Hemakāma	Indian barberry <i>Berberis asiatica</i> Roxb.	The extract of the plant used in prescriptions for internal use	Hæmorrhage, piles, pruritus, alopecia etc.
65 DVAIDARU Cf. III 48, etc. Syn. Śatapatrika, Sura'uma, Devadruma	Deodar tree <i>Cedrus deod.</i> (Var. <i>stricta</i> C. f. <i>var. stricta</i> & <i>C. deodara</i>) H. & F.	The dried leaves and the extract of the wood and roots used in pre- scriptions for internal use	Hædache, intestinal worms, urinary diseases, menorrhagia, fistula, etc.

66	DHĀMARGAVA Ka 4, 1, etc. Syn Karkotaki, Kothaphala, Mahājalni, Kajakoṣṭhāli	Sponge-gourd <i>Luffa acutangula</i> Mull	The fruits, flowers and tender leaves used in decoctions for internal use	Cough, toxicous, phlegm, as purgative and emetic
67	DHĀNVAN C 3, 258, etc Syn Dhanurvikṣa	Indian linden tree <i>Gracilaria latifolia</i> Vahl	The powdered bark used internally in decoctions and externally in ointments	Fever, urinary diseases
68	DHĀNYAKA C 3, 182, etc Syn Tumburika, Dhanya, Dhanu, Dhanuka, Bijadhanya, Kustumbura	Coriander plant <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> Linn	The entire plant used in prescriptions for internal use	As digestive, diaphoretic and an aid to virility
69	DHĀTANĪ Su 4 15, etc Syn Bahupuspika, Dhātri, Kumuda, Kunjara, Tamrapuṣpi, Parvati	Fulsee flower tree <i>Woodfordia floribunda</i> Salieb	The flowers as ingredient of sweetened decoctions for internal use	Fever, haemorrhemia, as intestinal astringent
70	DHĀVA Su 3 3, etc Syn Madhuravalka, Madhuratvak Vakavikṣa	Crane tree <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> Wall	The resin as ingredient of medicinal oil for external application	Chronic skin diseases, senility, dysuria, snake bites, etc
71	DRĀKṢI C 5, 123 etc Syn Rasa, Rasā Madhuraś, Kāṣṭhmikā	Grape vine <i>Vitis vinifera</i> Linn	The shoots used in prescriptions the fruits used alone or in drinks	Haemorrhemia, cardiac disorders, cough, etc
72	DUGDHĪKĀ C 8, 131, etc Syn Kṛṣṇi, Kṛṣi, Svādhapari, Dugdhi	<i>Oxytelma esculentum</i> R Br	Ingredient of vegetable soup	Diarrhoea, painful bleeding piles, etc, as roborant
73	DUHSPARŚĀ C 24, 166	Khorasan thorn <i>Albizzia monurum</i> Desu	Infusion in boiling water used in prescriptions (internal)	Acute alcoholism
74	DŪRVĀ C 3, 258, etc Syn Bhārgavi, Satapavā, Tiktapavā, Sataviryā, Lālā, Śitā	Couch grass <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> Pers	The grass leaves as ingredient of medicinal oil	Fever, neuralgic pain, etc, as haemostatic
75	ELĀ Su 2, 4, etc Syn Bhṛngaparṇikā, Tuṭtha, Kṛpdrā, Sukāmāla	Lesser cardamom plant <i>Elettaria cardamomum</i>	The spice used alone or in prescriptions (internal)	Rhinitis, hemicrania, pleural affections, etc
76	ELĀPARNĪ C 8, 131	Kulanjan plant <i>Alpinia galanga</i> Swartz	Ingredient of vegetable soup	Diarrhoea
77	ELVALUKA C 14, 159	Cherry tree <i>Prunus cerasus</i> Linn	The fruits and roots used in sweetened decoctions (internal)	Abdominal diseases, paralytic conditions, intestinal obstruction, etc
78	ERAKĀ Su 3, 24, etc Syn Gundā, Simbigundā, Śṛṅgaverabha- māka	Elephant grass <i>Typha elephantina</i> Roxb	The decoction of the roots used in prescriptions (internal)	Headache, rheumatic conditions
79	ERANDA Su 2, 12, etc. Syn Citrabija, Tripoti, Tribija, Candū, Manda, Uruvaka	Castor oil plant <i>Ricinus communis</i> Linn	The expressed oil used alone or in prescriptions (internal)	Masperistalsis, as purgative

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20. FRĀKĀ G 26 52, etc Syn. Lomata Toyaphala, Lomaśakāṣṭhā, Vithajhala	Melon cucumber plant <i>Cucumis whitatus</i> Linn	The seeds used in prescriptions (internal)	Urinary calculus, dysuria, diseases of the bladder
21. GĀVĀPPAL G 12, 41, etc Syn. Karpīrālī, Kūṣṭhārap Ppālī, Kapa val 13 Harsidānī	Elephant pepper plant <i>Scindopus officinalis</i> Schott	The powdered dried fruit used in prescriptions (internal)	Piles, oedema, anaemia
22. GĀVĀDILĀ Sū 2, 25, etc Syn. Gāvēthu Nūdra	Job's tears <i>Coccoloba Jobi</i> Linn	The seeds used alone or in infu- sion, or cooked as cereal	Emaciation and debility
23. HANĀSĀPĀN G 23 220 etc. Syn. Gochāpādī Kā, Hām avāth, Hāhāpā dī Kā, Vīdrānī	Maidenhair <i>Adiantum capillare</i> Linn	The seeds used in prescriptions (external)	Suppurations due to poisonous bites, rheumatic conditions
24. HANĀSĀ Sū 23 20 etc Syn. Hābura, Viprūsa, Vīgan dhā	Juniper tree <i>Juniperus communis</i> Linn	The seeds in decoction or as ingredient of medicinal ghee (internal)	Female diseases dysuria, throat spasms, etc
25. HARIDRĀ Sū 4, 11 etc Syn. Privaka, Hārdruma	Turneric plant <i>Curcuma longa</i> Roxb	The dried tubers used in prescrip- tions (external and internal)	Dermatosis, toxæmia, senility, impaired vision, etc
26. HARITAKĀ Sū 13, 92, etc Syn. Amṭā, Sū 13, Dhīyā, Prāpāda, Vānāṭī Cēṭāṭ, Jivānī Kā Vībhyā	Chebulic myrobalan <i>Terminalia chebula</i> Rox	The dried fruits and seeds taken alone or in prescriptions (internal)	Dermatosis, oedema, urinary diseases, as general tonic, blood purifier and purgative
27. HINGUL Sū 2 29 etc Syn. Hīṅgula	Asafetida plant <i>Ferula assure</i> Linn (Var. <i>erios</i> F. <i>foetida</i> Regel F. <i>nerifera</i> Decuss)	The dried fruits as ingredient of gruel	Cough, dysuria, dermatosis etc, as laxative, digestive, and rejuvenant
28. HINGULPARNI G 9 57 etc	Fernetic nut <i>Rhus dumetorum</i> Lamk	Decoction of the nuts used in pres- criptions (external and internal)	Inguinal swellings, spleen diseases, helminthiasis, etc
29. HANĀ Sū 4, 10 etc	Sugarcane <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> Linn	The juice used as drink or as ingre- dient of mixed drink, the roots used in prescriptions	Loss of voice, vomiting, morbid thirst, for longevity, as roborant
30. HANĀRĀKĀ Sū 4, 78, etc Syn. Kūṣṭhā, Trībhyā, Vīpā, Kokilaka	Long leaved barberry <i>Sarcocolla longifolia</i> Nees	A decoction of the leaves and roots used alone or in prescriptions (internal)	Urinary calculus, haemothermia, as an aid to virility

91	INDRAVĀRUNI C 14, 138	Bitter cucumber plant <i>Cibulias calocynthis</i> Schrad	Decoction of the fruits used in prescriptions (internal)	Piles
92	INGUDI C 1/3, 15, etc Syn Bhallakvīṣa, Tiktaka, Vṛgandhaka, Talalepha	Zachum oil plant <i>Balanites roxburghii</i> Planch	The alkali from the plant-ash used in prescriptions	Dermatosis, urinary diseases, for rejuvenation
93	ITKATA Su 4, 12/17, etc	Prickly scabon <i>Salsola aculeata</i> Pers	Decoction of the grass roots as ingredients of prescriptions and ointment (internal and external)	Fever, for increasing lactation
94	JALAPIPALI Su 27, 171	Poison buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> Linn	The entire plant made into paste for local application	Ulcers
95	JAMBU Su 2, 28 etc Syn Jambulla, Mahājambu, Rajajambu, Kakajambu	Jambol tree <i>Eugenia frutescens</i> Roxb or <i>Eugenia jambolana</i> Linn	Seeds, leaves and the stones of the fruits used in decoctions, the bark used in prescriptions (internal)	Diarrhoea, consumption, nausea, as astringent
96	JĀTIPHALA C 3, 207, etc	Nutmeg trees <i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt	The fruits used in preparing medicinal oil (external)	Hard cutaneous eruptions, pruritus, poisoning etc
97	JAYĀ, C 9, 45 Syn Jayantu	Seabean tree <i>Scaevola argyrea</i> Pers	A decoction of the entire plant used in prescriptions (internal)	Insanity, strokes, epilepsy
98	JIMOTA Su 1, 81, etc Syn Jimutaka Garagan, Venu Devaī-daka	Brashly luffia <i>Luffa cylindrica</i> Roxb	The flowers and fresh fruits used in prescriptions, the powder of the dried fruit taken alone	For emesis and enema in fever consumption, anaemia, etc
99	JINGINI C 30, 83, etc	Indian ash tree <i>Oleas nodosa</i> Roxb	Decoction of the leaves as ingredient of astringent douche	Morbid discharges from vagina
100	JIRAKA C 2/1, 45, etc Syn Jira, Ajeji	Cumin plant <i>Cuminum cyminum</i> Linn	The seeds used in prescriptions (internal)	General tonic for all ailments, as an aid to vitality
101	JIVANTI Su 3, 25, etc Syn Jīrnavati, Jivanti, Jivapupa	Cork swallow wort <i>Dendrobium macra</i> Linn.	The fruits taken alone or as ingredient of unguent or decoction	Snake-bite, chest congestion, cough, for rejuvenation and longevity
102	JORNAJHYA Su 21, 25, etc	Sorghum <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> Pers	Cooked as cereal food	Obesity, as cooling and astringent
103	JYOTISMATI Su 1, 38, etc Syn Durnada, Jyotirlatā, Parāvatapadi	<i>Cardiospermum</i> Linn	A decoction of the roots or seeds used in prescriptions (internal)	Headache, rhinitis, fainting, as purgative
104	KADALI C 3, 268, etc Syn Rambhā, Sālerphāḥa	Banana tree <i>Musa sapientum</i> Linn	The fermented fruit or the alkaline extract of the ashes used in prescriptions, the path, bulbs and roots also used (internal)	Dermatosis, leucoderma, piles, urinary diseases, abdominal diseases, blood vomiting
105	KADAMBA C 18, 154 Syn Nipa Sudhupupa, Bhṛīgavallabha, Bhṛīmadakamba	Kadamba or wild cuncuba plant <i>Astrophyllodes cordata</i> Mig	The resin or an extract of the bark used in prescriptions (internal)	Urinary anomalies, rheumatism, as sedative

TABLE 3
Medicinal Plants and Plant Products and their Uses—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka reference, and synonym if any	Modern and botanical names	Mode of use	Medical uses in
105 KARAKA Ś 28, 49, etc. Syn Varāra	Gum arabic tree <i>Acacia arabica</i> Willd	The gum or milky exudate or a decoction of the leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	Urticaria, fever, etc
107 KAKADUNBARINĀ C. 7, 170	Redwood fig tree <i>Ficus religiosa</i> Linn	A paste of the fruits used in prescriptions (external)	Leucoderma
108 KAKANĀCI Ś 27, 89, etc. Syn Kākamācika, Kāśāhā, Kākamāśa	Black nightshade <i>Solanum x glauca</i> Linn	The entire plant cooked and used as vegetable	Skin lesions, oedema, etc., as aphrodisiac
109 KAKANĪŚA C. 18, 40, etc. Syn Kākatundaphala, Vāyasa	Indian perry <i>Myrsine asarifolia</i> R Br	A paste of the leaves used in ointments or in medicated ghee (internal)	Hard nodules on the skin, jaundice, cough, consumption, etc
110 KAKANDOLĀ Ś 27, 34	Sword bean <i>Canavalia ensiformis</i> De	The lentils used as food	As an aid to elimination, as an aphrodisiac and in aid to virility
111 KAKKOLĀ C. 26, 210, etc. Syn Kakkola, Sūhulamāra, Koraka, Karakola	Cubeba plant <i>Piper cubeba</i> Linn	A paste of the fruits as ingredient of medicinal oil or mouth wash	Oral and dental diseases, fever, loss of voice, etc
112 KALANĪBĀ Ś 27, 100	Wild pot herb <i>Sporoxis reptans</i> Pour	Cooked as a pot herb	As a digestive, a cooling agent and an aid to elimination
113 KALĀNUSARINĀ C. 26, 243	<i>Ischaemum frutescens</i> R Br	An extract of the leaves as ointment (external)	All eye-diseases, as a promoter of sight
114 KALĀSINĀ Ś 27, 91, etc. Syn Kālāśa	Jute plant <i>Cortichorus capulatus</i> Linn	The cooked leaves (internal)	Poisoning oedema, intestinal stasis, etc
115 KALĀSĀ C. 20, 37, etc	Chickling-etch lentil <i>Lathyrus sativus</i> Linn	A decoction of the leaves (internal), the paste of the lentil for local application	Vomiting, nausea, suppurated wounds
116 KĀTAYANĀ Ś 3, 26	Yellow sandal tree <i>Santalum flavum</i> Linn	A paste of the finely divided wood as ointment (external)	As a cooling agent
117 KANĀLA Ś 2, 24, etc. Syn Kāṣaṇa, Pūkaṣa, Nāḍa, Kāṇāḍa, Pūpāraka	East Indian lotus plant <i>Nelumbo speciosa</i> Willd	The paste of the petals as ingredient of an unguent, cold aqueous extract used as drink	Natal haemorrhage, dysuria

TABLE 3
Medicinal Plants and Plant Products and their Uses—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka reference, and synonyms if any	Modern and botanical names	Mode of use	Medicinal uses in
132 KARHOTAKA C. 3, 189	<i>Momordica dioica</i> Roxb	Leaves and fruits cooked as vegetable	Fever, as an astringent
133 KĀRPIŚA C. 26, 69 etc Syn. Kārpāsi, Pīcū	Le. antine cotton tree <i>Gossypium herbaceum</i> Linn	A decoction of the root bark used in prescriptions (internal and external)	Dysuria, scabies, and scrofula
134 KARPŪRA C. 28, 153	<i>Limonthida gratusima</i> Blume	The entire plant compounded into medicinal oil (internal)	Consumption, sallow complexion, as vitalizer
135 KARVUDĀRA S. 27, 99, etc Syn. hovudāra Śvetāśāncana, Vanarāja	White mountain ebony <i>Besakius retensis</i> Lamk	As an article of food	Hemorrhemia, haemorrhage, as an aid to elimination
136 KĀŚA S. 4, 12 etc Syn. Śandā, Kālī, Camarapupplā	Thatch grass <i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> Linn	A decoction of the grass (internal)	Semility, fever, as promoter of lactation
137 KĀSAMARDA C. 18, 117, etc Syn. Nāśtri, Kāsamardaka	<i>Senna sophora</i> plant <i>Cassia sophora</i> Linn or <i>Senna purpuria</i> Roxb	The entire plant as an ingredient of medicated ghee	Cough, female diseases, etc
138 KĀSMARI C. 26, 167 Syn. Kāsmariya Kāmuri Mahābhadrā Bhadrā	White teal <i>Gmelina arborea</i> Linn	A paste of the leaves as ingredient of medicated ghee	Stiffness of the back, facial paralysis, hoarseness, etc
139 KĀSFRUKA S. 3, 21 etc Syn. Kaseru	Tiger nut or rush nut tree <i>Scirpus glaucus</i> Linn or <i>S. tyosor</i> Clarke	A paste of the tubers (external and internal)	Rheumatism, haemorrhemia, wasting diseases, etc
140 KĀTAKA C. 26, 251 etc Syn. Ambuprasādāna Taktamanna, Tōyaprasādiphala	Clearing nut tree <i>Styrax / oleiferus</i> Linn	A paste of the seeds used in ointment	Eye-diseases, failing eyesight, discharge from eyes, etc
141 KĀTĀBHI C. 9, 70 etc Syn. Pāyū, Ksudrādāmā	White sars <i>Albizia procera</i> Benih	The powdered bark made into a paste with goat's urine along with other ingredients (internal)	Intestinal worms, toxemia, oedema, urinary disorders, etc
142 KĀTHALĀ S. 28, 152	Bay berry tree <i>Lyrica nagi</i> Thunb	The bark used in sweetened decoctions (internal)	Bronchial asthma, cough, diarrhoea, etc
143 KĀTĀPHALA C. 28, 152	Musk mallow <i>Hibiscus abelmoschus</i> Linn	A decoction of the seeds used in prescriptions (internal)	Vomiting spleen disorders, pectoral lesions, etc

144	KATTAROHINI Su 23, 19 etc Syn Sāparavā Katuka Śakubādan Anjala, Aikarohanya	Hellicore plant <i>Pavani ex Larrosa Royle</i>	A decoction of the roots and tubers in prescrip tions (internal)	Dermatous jaundice piles as a purifying agent for breast milk
145	KATVANGA Su 25, 40 etc	Ind an calosanthus tree <i>A. laurina ex also Roxb.</i>	1 decoction of the leaves in prescrip tions (internal)	Menstrual disorders pectoral lesions, d arrhoeca etc
146	KESARA G 2/1 32 etc Syn Nagakodara Kelandi Turugi	Fragrant poon <i>Odor ex fus long fol us Hook & Benth</i>	The powdered dried buds used in prescrip tions (internal)	Irregular fever jaundice etc
147	KHADIRA G 4, 70 etc Syn Somavalka	Catechu tree <i>Acacia cate hu W illd</i>	The flowers or the fermented wine from the resinous exudate used in prescrip tions (internal)	Haemorrhemia urinary d sorders blood poisoning
148	KHARJURA Su 23 III etc.	Date palm <i>Phoenix ypl e bus Roxb</i>	The dried fruit is as food or in fermented liquors	Alcoholism wasting diseases, trauma erysipelas etc
149	KIRĀTATINTA Su 4, 12 etc Syn K rātat katika Katutika Tinnambha	Ch rectia plant <i>Sesuvia ch e a Ham</i>	The entire plant used in paste or decoction (internal)	Fever for purification of blood and breast milk
150	KODRAVA Su 21, 25 etc	Common millet <i>Paspalum scrobiculatum Linn</i>	Used as cereal food	Piles cough obesity etc
151	KADIRYA III 4, 10 etc Syn K a darya	Curry neem plant <i>Merruya long gh Spreng</i>	Tincture and bark used in decoction (internal)	Intestinal worms dysuria hemorrhoids
152	KOŚAMIRA G 30, 82	Gum lac tree <i>S. Mischra Injusa W illd</i>	The expressed oil used as ingredient of medicated applications (external)	All morbid discharges from the vagina
153	KRAMUKA Su 25 40 etc Syn Jirapatra	Betel nut <i>Areca catechu Linn</i>	A paste of the nut with sandal wood or in decoction with other drugs (internal)	Bronchial asthma anaemia anorexia skin diseases
154	KRŚNĀSĀIREYANA G 26, 26B	Purple nail-eye plant <i>Bartia a. longosa Willd.</i>	1 decoction of the plant used in prescrip tions (external)	All eye-affecting skin discolorations, etc
155	KRŚNĀSĀNA G 26, 26B	Flax hemp plant <i>Crotalaria verrucosa Linn</i>	The juice of the plant used in prescrip tions (external)	As above
156	KRTAVEDHANA Su 1, 83 etc Syn Kōdjak Mṛdāṅgaphala	Bitter luffa plant <i>L. fl. acutangula Roxb</i>	The fruits and seeds used in prescrip tions (internal) the flowers fermented as wine	As purgative and emetic as tonic
157	KṢĀYANA V 7, 17 etc Syn Kṣ a y a Ugrā	Sweetwort <i>Croton tigliarius Lour</i>	Extract of the seeds and leaves used in prescriptions (internal and external)	Hemorrhoids fever dermatosis etc

TABLE 3
Medicinal Plants and Plant Products and their Uses—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka reference, if any	Names of synonyms	Local names	Mode of use	Medicinal uses in
153 KṢIRĀṆ V 11 V, 8, 139		Rung coconut tree <i>Holostemma rheedii</i> Wall	A decoction of the leaves in milk, used as ingredient of medicinal ghee	Disorders of the second humor
159 KṢIRAVIDŪRI V, 8, 139	Syn <i>Kṣirāṇā</i>	Milky jam <i>Ipomoea digitata</i> Linn	As above	As absc
160 KULĀṆṬHIA S 2, 12, etc	Syn <i>Kulithia</i> , <i>Kulathika</i>	Lower gram <i>Dolichos biflorus</i> Lam	The cooked pulse used as food or as paste in prescriptions (internal)	Miseriastasis, fever, emaciation cough, etc.
161 KUMĀRAJYĀ S 27, 100		<i>Purpurea reburghii</i> Wall	The leaves used as vegetable	As an aid to elimination
162 KUNMI I 8, 144		Saffron mango tree <i>Carya arborea</i> Roxb	A decoction of the leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	Disorders of the third humor, as astringent and purgative
163 KUMUDĀ S 27, 117, etc	Syn <i>Aravinda</i> , <i>Svetajala</i>	White water lily <i>Nymphaea alba</i> Lam	The seeds and flowers taken raw	Urinary diseases, alcoholism, as intestinal astringent
164 KUNUMACI 23, 55 etc.	Syn <i>Rudhira</i> , <i>Adrika</i> , <i>Kālmim</i> , <i>Agnadhā</i>	Saffron plant <i>Crocos salina</i> Linn	The powdered tendrils as ingre- dient of pills	Charact, dimness of vision, night- blindness
165 KUNVĀṆA S 27, 102		White gourd plant <i>Ben nana triflora</i> Vay	Cooked as food, if the plant used as vegetable	As a digestive and as an aid to elimination
166 KṢATHA S 2, 1, etc	Syn <i>Kulthika</i> , <i>Piplara</i> , <i>Kālmimja</i>	Indian cotton tree <i>Sesuvia portulacastrum</i> Linn <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> Linn	The root is used in or bile for external application, decoction or powder in prescriptions (inter- nal)	Anaemia, chronic skin diseases, toxicosis, colic pain, cardiac diseases, etc
167 KUSṬUMHAKA V 7, 17, etc	Syn <i>Dhanya</i> <i>Dhanyaka</i> , <i>Tumburika</i>	Coronary plant <i>Coronaria sativa</i> Linn	Used in prescriptions and in enemas (internal and external)	Piles, dermatosis, intestinal worms
168 KUSUMBHA S 13, 10 etc.	Syn <i>Lathā</i>	Safflower plant <i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> Lam	The seeds or oil used as food or cooking medium, also for local application	Phlegm, urinary gravel, dysuria, insect bites
169 KUTAJA S 1, 83, etc	Syn <i>Kud</i> , <i>Vasaka</i> , <i>Gurmal ka</i> , <i>Kutajat</i> <i>vaka</i> , <i>Sakra</i>	Kurchu plant <i>Holoptelea</i> Wall	The bark and seeds used in pre- scriptions (internal and external)	Skin diseases, haemorrhage, fever, assimilation disorders, as purga- tive and emetic
170 KUTUMBHAKA S 27, 93, etc		<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> Spring	The plant cooked as pot herb	As an aid to elimination

171. KOVALA <i>Sr</i> 4, 10, etc	Small jujuba plant <i>Zizyphus sativus</i> Gaertn	The fruits taken alone	As cordial and purgative
172. LAKṢMAṆA <i>Su</i> 27, 101	Mandragora plant <i>Atrypa mandragora</i> Linn	Cooked as pot herb	Constipation
173. LĀMAJAJAKA <i>Su</i> 3, 29	Ceranium grass <i>Indriphogon</i> <i>isuranensis</i> Jones	The powdered and dried leaves for external application	Minor skin erupt ions, body-odour
174. LĀṄGALIKĪ <i>Su</i> 8, 38	Supurb lily <i>Ipomoea pes-tigridis</i> Linn	Inhalation of the fresh or dried powdered petals compounded with cow's urine (internal)	Labour pain pruritus, dermatosis as laxative
175. LASUNA <i>Su</i> 2, 3	Garlic plant <i>Allium sativum</i> Linn	The spice used alone or in prescriptions (internal and external)	Rhinitis skin diseases intestinal worms leprosy etc., as aphrodisiac
176. LAVALĪ <i>Su</i> 27, 145	Siar gooseberry tree <i>Phyllanthus dulchicus</i> Muell	The fruits used alone	As astringent cordial and appetizer
177. LAVANGA <i>Ci</i> 26, 210, etc <i>Syn</i> Lavangaka	Clove plant <i>Eugenia caryophyllata</i> Thunberg	The dried flowers alone or in medicinal oils	Cough, hiccup vomiting inflammatory conditions of the mouth and throat, halitosis
178. LODHRA <i>Su</i> 3, 5 etc <i>Syn</i> Loth Tilvaka	Lodhi tree <i>Symplocos racemosa</i> Roxb	The dried root bark used in internal and external prescriptions	Obstinate skin diseases, haemorrhagia urinary diseases, as intestinal astringent
179. LONĪKĀ <i>Ci</i> 14, 123 <i>Syn</i> Lona Lonī	Parichane plant <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> Linn	The plant cooked as vegetable	Piles
180. MADANA <i>Su</i> 1, 81, etc <i>Syn</i> Pipṇḍaka	Emetic nut <i>Randia dumetorum</i> Lamk	The nuts and seeds used in various prescriptions containing honey and rocksalt for internal use	Fever piles dermatosis chronic rhinitis coryza, etc., as emetic and purgative
181. MADAYANTINĀ <i>Ci</i> 10, 21, etc <i>Syn</i> Medika	Henna plant <i>Lawsonia alba</i> Lamk	The entire plant as ingredient of medicinal ghee for internal and external use	Epilepsy, malignant jaundice grey hairs etc
182. MADHUPARNĪ <i>Sr</i> 3, 21 etc. <i>Syn</i> Madhuvitka Madhukaposa, Madhu Karpurī	Mohua tree <i>Bassia latifolia</i> Roxb	The fruits taken alone or made into alcoholic beverages	Rheumatism fever spleen diseases, dyspepsia etc for rejuvenation and virility
183. MAHĀNEDĀ <i>Sr</i> 4, 9/1, etc <i>Syn</i> Satamulī Sātāvarī Sātapadī	Indian asparagus <i>Asparagus racemosa</i> Willd or <i>A. arvensis</i> Willd	Cooked as vegetable the bark and leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	As analgesic and as an aid to prolongation of life
184. MAHĀSRĀVANI <i>Ci</i> 3, 258, etc <i>Syn</i> Mahārāvamā Khambuvā	East Indian globe thistle <i>Sphaeralthia indicus</i> Linn	A decoction of the plant used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever rheumatism for rejuvenation

TABLE 3
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Name in Garaka if any	Reference and synonyms	Modern and botanical names	Mode of use	Medicinal uses in
185	MAKUSTHA. <i>Su</i> 26, 116 etc. <i>Syn</i> Maruthaka	Moth bean <i>Phaseolus acutifolius</i> Jack	The dried beans cooked as food	Fever haemorrhagia, consumption and wasting diseases
186	MALATI. <i>Su</i> 5, 73 etc. <i>Syn</i> Jal Gandhamalati	Malabar nutmeg plant <i>Agaveema euryphylla</i> G. Don	The stalks used in decoctions, also the essential oil of the petals in prescriptions (external)	Dermatosis female diseases etc., for oral hygiene
187	MANISI. <i>G.</i> 7, 107, etc. <i>Syn</i> Jalāmṛṣi Jalī, Jaiṣ, Lomaś Nādi	Musk root plant <i>Nardostichis jatamansi</i> De	The dried roots or leaves used in prescriptions (external and internal)	Skin diseases, piles, rectal prolapse, toxicosis urinary calculus, etc
188	MANDOK. <i>IPARNI. Su</i> 27, 95 etc. <i>Syn</i> Mandukaparnikā, Mandulī	Indian pennywort <i>Hydrocotyle asiatica</i> Linn	A decoction of the leaves used internally	Pectoral lesions diarrhoea etc for rejuvenation
189	MAṆJISTHĀ. <i>Su</i> 4, 10/2 etc	Indian madder <i>Rubia cordifolia</i> Linn	The powdered dried roots and fruits used in prescriptions (internal)	Skin diseases and diseases of the spleen
190	MARICA. <i>St</i> 2, 3 etc	Black pepper plant <i>Piper nigrum</i> Linn	The dried seeds used as spice or in prescriptions (internal)	Rhinis anaemia fainting, consumption, cough, etc
191	MARIṢA. <i>Su</i> 27, 100	Gangue amaranth plant <i>Amaranthus gangeticus</i> Linn	Cooked as pot herb	As an aid to elimination
192	MADHUKA. <i>Su</i> 2, 7, etc. <i>Syn</i> Aturaś Madhuraś, Madhulī Madī uyaśī kā Madhuyajidhvā, Yaśthū mēdī u'ayibmadhuka	Liquorice plant <i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> Linn	The stalks used alone and in various prescriptions (internal)	Cough luccup, fever, spleen disorders as an aid to rejuvenation
193	MARUḤA. <i>La</i> 1, 23	Sweet marjoram <i>Origanum marjorana</i> Linn	A paste of the seeds in prescriptions (internal)	As emetic
194	MṚṢA. <i>Su</i> 2, 29 etc. <i>Syn</i> Kuruvinda	Black gram plant <i>Phaseolus mungo</i> Linn	As ingredient of gruel decoctions, medicinal oil etc (internal)	Suppurations rheumatism etc as an aid to prolongation of youth
195	MṚSAPARNI. <i>Su</i> 4, 9 etc. <i>Syn</i> Ajramulī Mṛsaparnikā, Rṣyaparnikā	<i>Taromus habulata</i> Spreng	Cooked as food, the paste as ingredient of prescriptions (internal)	Ever rheumatic conditions, for longevity
196	MṚSURA. <i>Su</i> 27, 78 etc. <i>Syn</i> Mṛsuraka	<i>Less exalata</i> Moench	Cooked as food or as ingredient of prescriptions (internal)	Graying pain haemorrhagia spleen diseases etc

TABLE 3 MEDICINAL PLANTS & PLANT PRODUCTS

197	MYNYSYAKA C 1/3 24	<i>Urtica dioica</i> Pers / s R. Br	The plant used in prescriptions (external and internal)	As an aid to memory, intelligence and bright complexion
198	MYULANGA Su 4, 10, etc.	Pine tree <i>Citrus decurva</i> Linn	The tendrils of the flowers used internally	Nausea, anæmia, colic pain, jaundice, suppurated conditions, etc
199	MEDÄ Su 4, 9/1, etc	<i>Lissosia sebila</i> Pers	The sap or a decoction of the bark, used in prescriptions (internal)	Dysentery, diarrhoea, rheumatism, as promoter of longevity
200	MILSÄRNGI C 3, 267, etc. Syn Mejavonika, Meavalli	Indian screw tree <i>Holoptelea indica</i> Linn	A decoction of the leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever
201.	MARGALINDIKÄ Su 25, 49	Chinese gooseberry tree <i>Elaeagnus argentea</i> Linn	The fruits fermented to a beer like liquor	Insomnia, depression, anorexia, etc
202	MUDGA Su 21, 25	Green gram <i>Phaseolus radiatus</i> Linn. or <i>P. aurea</i> Pers or <i>P. sublobatus</i> Roxb	Used as a pulse in diet	Excessive obesity, urinary diseases, etc as a nourishing food
203	MUDGAPARNI C 7, 123, etc Syn. Mudgaparni	<i>Phaseolus trilobus</i> Ait	As above	Dermatous rheumatic conditions, etc for longevity
204	MUKULAKA Su 7, 123, etc	Edible pulse tree <i>Pinus gerardiana</i> Wall	The plant used in decoctions (internal)	Suppurated swellings, urinary diseases, etc
205	MÖLAKA Su 27, 169, etc Syn Mahakanda	Garden radish <i>Raphanus sativus</i> Linn	The tender tubers taken cooked or used in prescriptions (external and internal)	Discordance of the three humors (tranquillizer), skin diseases, oedema, alcoholism, etc
206	MUNJÄTAKA C 22, 30, etc	Salep or salern plant <i>Epidendrum canaliculatus</i> Wall	The juice of the roots used alone, in prescriptions and in enema (internal and external)	Morbid thirst, leucorrhoea, irregular fever, etc, as aphrodisiac
207	MÖRVÄ Sg 11, 11, etc Syn. Mörvä, Gudeca	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> Schott	The dried flowers and leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever, vomiting, cough, etc as appetizer
208	MUŠKAKA C 15, 169, etc	Parula tree <i>Sterculium amabile</i> De	The alkaline ash of the leaves and bark used in prescriptions	Anæmia, piles, all types of throat affections
209	MUŠTÄ Su 2, 5, etc. Syn Musta, Muntaka	Nut grass <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> Linn	The grass dried, powdered and soaked in or bile used in prescriptions (internal and external)	Obstinate skin diseases, wounds, paralytic conditions, urinary diseases, etc
210	NÄPI Su 27, 97	<i>Iponosia aquatica</i> Forsk	Cooked in pot herb	As digestive and regulator of bile secretion
211	NÄGABALÄ C 1/4, 45, etc Syn Kätagandhä	Gango-fruit tree <i>Sida spinosa</i> Linn	A decoction of the dried roots used in prescriptions (internal)	Sexual weakness, general debility, chest affections, etc

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Name in Caraka reference, and synonyms if any	Modern and botanical names	Mode of use	Medical uses in
212 NIGARAGĀ Ś 27, 156	Orange tree <i>Citrus aurantium</i> Linn	The fruits used alone	As cordial and digestive
213 NALA Ś 4, 103, etc	Yielding tree <i>Juglans regia</i> Linn	A decoction of the seeds used in prescriptions (internal and external)	Haemorrhoids, fever, herpes, erysipelas, etc
214 NIKĀ C 28, 152	Hairy orange tree <i>Diospyros schneideri</i> Linn	The buds used as ingredient of medicinal oil (internal)	Cough, consumption, salivary gland disease, etc
215 NADITĀ Ś 1, 8, 140	Oil leaved fig tree <i>Ficus religiosa</i> Linn	The dried fruits as ingredient of prescriptions (internal)	Imbalance of the humors (tranquillizer)
216 NANNIKĀ C 26, 184	Juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i> Linn	The petals and leaves as ingredients of nasal medication	Affections of the head
217 NIKĀ C 4, 36, etc Ś 1 Nandihāya, Tmadhāya	Wild rice plant <i>Hydrocotyle verticillata</i> Pers	The root used as food	Haemorrhoids
218 NIKĀ Ś 2, 10, etc Ś 1 Nandihāya, Tmadhāya	Floral tree <i>Barringtonia</i> Gaertn	The fruits and leaves used in alkaline decoction or paste in prescriptions (internal)	Abdominal and splenic disorders, jaundice etc, as purgative
219 NIKĀ Ś 27, 157	Leontopodium plant <i>Leontopodium alpinum</i> Pers	The dried and shelled nuts used as diet	Anaemia, wasting diseases, as corroborant and aphrodisiac
220 NIKĀ C 26, 12, etc Ś 1 Nandihāya	Indigo plant <i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> Linn	The leaves as ingredient of rectal suppository or enema	Retention of urine, stasis, acute constipation
221 NIKĀ Ś 3, 3, etc Ś 1 Nandihāya, Tmadhāya	Mango tree <i>Mangifera indica</i> Linn	Paste or decoction of all parts of the plant, used in prescriptions (external and internal)	Skin diseases, urinary diseases, fever, and a large number of other ailments
222 NIKĀ Ś 4, 11, etc Ś 1 Nandihāya, Tmadhāya	Chaste tree <i>Vitex agnus-castus</i> Linn	Paste of the tubers and leaves used in prescriptions (external)	Neuralgic pain in the supraclavical region, sinus fistula, scabies, etc.
223 NIKĀ Ś 100, etc Ś 1 Nandihāya	Coco bean plant <i>Dolichos lablab</i> Linn	The seeds cooked as vegetable	Irregular bowel movements
224 NIKĀ Ś 3, 24, etc Ś 1 Nandihāya	Burd cherry <i>Prunus padana</i> Pers	The root stalks or the fruits used in prescriptions (external and internal)	Headache, fever, rough, rheumatic eruptions etc

225	PALANDU <i>Su</i> 27, 175, etc <i>Syn</i> Raktakanda	Onion plant <i>Allium cepa</i> Linn	The tubers and the stalks in vegetable salad and soups, or taken alone	Hemorrhage, scanty stools, cough, hiccup, etc, as appetizer and aphrodisiac
226	PĀLANGNYA <i>Su</i> 27, 100	Indian spinach <i>Syncaea oleracea</i> Linn	The plant cooked as pot-herb	Irregular bowel movements
227	PALĀSA <i>Su</i> 2, 15, etc <i>Syn</i> Kimsuka	Bengal kino tree <i>Butea frondosa</i> Roxb	The juice of the roots, bark, leaves, etc in external ointments and ingredient of medicinal ghee	Acute constipation, colic, dysuria, skin diseases, etc
228	PANASA <i>Su</i> 27, 143 etc <i>Syn</i> Kaṣṭhphala	Jack fruit tree <i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i> Linn	The fully ripe fruits as diet	Intestinal astringent
229	PARPATAKA <i>Su</i> 27, 97 etc <i>Syn</i> Barakuta Parnaparyaya	Trailing rungia <i>Rungia repens</i> Nees	Decoction of the leaves, used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever, haemorrhemia, diarrhoea, etc
230	PARUSAKA <i>Su</i> 4, 13 etc <i>Syn</i> Parua	Asiatic grevia <i>Grewia asiatica</i> Linn	The fruits used alone or in prescriptions decoction of the leaves roots or bark used internally	Fever, acute alcoholism, spleen diseases, cough, rheumatism, etc, as purgative
231	PĀSĀNAMEDĀ <i>Su</i> 4, 15, etc <i>Syn</i> Śilāmeda, Paśanabhedaka bhedī	Indian rock foil <i>Celastrus emblicifolius</i> Linn	The dried and powdered leaves with cow's urine (internal)	Urinary stones, as diuretic
232	PAṬĀLA <i>Su</i> 2, 11, etc <i>Syn</i> Patah	Trumpet flower tree <i>Stereospermum chinensis</i> DC	The decoction or paste of flowers and leaves, used in prescriptions (internal)	Constipation, fever toxic conditions, etc
233	PĀTHĀ <i>Ci</i> 3, 204, etc <i>Syn</i> Elatula, Kucilā, Vṛttapama	<i>Syplonia hernandifolia</i> Walp	The roots and leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever, urinary disorders, consumption, piles, etc
234	PAṬOLA <i>Su</i> 3, 8, etc	Wild snake gourd, or yulbul plant <i>Trichosanthes dioica</i> Roxb	Decoction of the leaves used internally the gourds cooked as vegetable	Pruritus, pimples, all types of fever diarrhoea etc as appetizer
235	PATRA <i>Su</i> 3, 29 etc	Cinnamon tree <i>Coriandrum lamala</i> Fr Nees	The dried leaves and bark used in prescriptions (external and internal)	Body odour, fever anaemia, cardiac disorders etc, as an aid to rejuvenation
236	PATTURA <i>Su</i> 27, 100, etc	Coxcomb tree <i>Celastrus argentea</i> Linn	A decoction of the seeds, used in prescriptions, the plant cooked as pot herb (internal)	Dysuria fever, habitual constipation, etc
237	PAYASYĀ <i>Su</i> 4, 9, etc	White yam <i>Ipomoea pinnatifida</i> R Br	Used as vegetable	Emaciation, debility, loss of voice, etc, as an aid to rejuvenation
238	PHALGU <i>Su</i> 27, 128 etc <i>Syn</i> Manjula	Ficus carica Linn	A paste of the figs in prescriptions, also cooked as vegetable	Emaciation and debility, urinary stone

TABLE 3
Medicinal Plants and Plant Products and their Uses—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka if any	reference, and synonyms	Modern and botanical names	Mode of use	Medicinal uses in
239 PHENILA C 29, 110 Syn Arqja		Soap nut tree <i>Sapindus trifolatus</i> Lam or <i>S. mularosii</i> Gaertn	A decoction of seeds and fruits used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever, rheumatism
240 PIIAŖI S 27, 98		Bind weed <i>Ruellia arida</i> Choisy	Cooked as pot herb	As an aid to elimination
241 PII U S 2, 4 etc Syn Piluka		Tooth brush tree <i>Sal adora perica</i> Lam	The fruits used alone or in pres- criptions (internal)	Rhinitis, fainting, hemicrania, etc., as purgative
242 PIPPAI S 2, 2, etc Syn Vīgadhī, Vaidhī		Long pepper plant <i>Piper longum</i> Lam	The dried flowers, fruits and roots used as ingredients of prescrip- tions, also as spice in cooking	Used in a large number of diseases, as digestive
243 PLANSA S 4, 15, etc Syn Karpurī, Pīana		Yellow barked fig tree <i>Ficus infectoria</i> Roxb.	A decoction of the tender leaves, used in prescriptions (internal)	Diarrhoea, haemothermia, sternal weakness, etc
244 PĪACINMALANA S 27, 146		Indian prune <i>Flacowia calophylla</i> Roxb	The fruits used alone	After effects of poisoning
245 PRAVĪA VTI C 3, 207, etc		Chameli tree <i>Tournefortia grandiflora</i> Lam	The sprouts or dried flowers used in prescriptions (external)	Coryza, nasal haemorrhage, fever, dermatosis, etc
246 PRIYALA S 2, 21, etc Syn Priyāla Kṛyāna		Buchanania mango <i>Buchanania latifolia</i> Roxb	The fruits used alone the expres- sed oil in prescriptions (external)	Rheumatism, urticaria, fever, morbid thirst, etc
247 PRIYANGU S 4, 15 etc Syn Priyāka, Priyā		Perfumed cherry <i>Ilex cordata</i> Lam	The fruits used alone the seeds used as cereal	Fever, haemothermia, dermatosis, piles, ear-ache, etc., as intestinal astringent
248 PRANSPARNI S 2, 11, etc Syn Prāsparnī Sūpāpūpī		Pointed leaved uraria plant <i>Uraria ligulata</i> Des	The entire plant used in prescrip- tions (internal)	Myxomatosis, diarrhoea, fever, cough, consumption, etc
249 PRTHIN V 2, 20, etc Syn Prādhī, Prādhī, Prādhī Prādhī, Prādhī		Croton tamariscus in <i>Emsonia subulatum</i> Roxb	The dried fruits used alone or in prescriptions (internal)	Hemicrania, rhinitis, fever, skin eruptions, etc
250 PUGA S 3, 77		Red nut tree <i>Albizia leucodermis</i> Lam	The dried nuts used alone	Haltus, loss of appetite

251	PUNARNAVA Ś 2, 12 etc Syn Śvetāmūla Śveta punarnava Tāmāḷāya	Vīcira	P g weed or Hog weed <i>Boerhaavia repens</i> Linn (Variety <i>B. diffusa</i> & <i>B. procumbens</i>)	A decoction of the leaves and roots used in prescriptions (internal)	Constipation oedema anæmia urinary diseases anæmia and to rejuvenation
252	RĀJĀDANA G 30, 97		Indian ape flower tree <i>Mimusops alexandria</i> Roxb	Paste of the leaves and fruits used in medicinal ghee	Menstrual disorders
253	RAKTAGANDANA G 30, 92		Red sandal wood tree <i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> Linn	A decoction of the leaves or the powdered bark used internally	Bleeding piles diarrhoea morbid menstrual discharges
254	RĀSNĀ Ś 3, 22 etc Syn Nākul Gandhanakul Rasana		Indian groundsel <i>Veronica roxburghii</i> Br	Paste of the roots and rhizomes used in prescriptions (internal and external)	Rheumatic conditions chest pains, fever oedema heart diseases etc
255	ROHINI Ś 4, 10 etc Syn Vivasa Patraṅga		Ind an red wood tree <i>Syzygium jambol</i> Juss	Decoction of the bark used in prescriptions (internal and ex- ternal)	Debility chronic skin diseases as a purifier for breast milk
256	ROHISA G 3, 267 etc		Geranium grass <i>Andropogon schenanthus</i> Linn	A decoction of the grass and roots used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever abdominal diseases splenic disorders jaundice etc
257	ROHITAKA G 16, 81 etc Syn Sadapūpa Śalmālā		White cedar <i>Amora religiosa</i> W & A	The powdered bark, used in decoction as ingredient of medi- cinal ghee etc	Urinary disorders enlarged spleen jaundice anaemia intestinal worms etc
258	RUHA G 23, 77 etc Syn Vīkaruṭha Sekhara Nījavall		Wild orchid <i>Larrea schottii</i> Linn	A decoction of the leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	Cataract night blindness tumours scabies etc
259	ŚAILPYAKA G 3, 267 etc Syn Śaileya Śaladaru Śaḷaka		Lichen <i>Parmelia parvula</i> Exch	In prescriptions (external and internal)	Fever toxicosis disorders of the first humor
260	ŚAIREYA Ś 14, 32		Yellow na l dye plant <i>Batis maritima</i> Linn	Paste of the leaves as ingredient of hot poultices and steam bath	Suffices of limbs enlargement of scrotum sciatra etc
261	ŚAIVALA G 4, 103 etc Syn Jalaya		Moss <i>Yell ner a sp. retusa</i> Linn	In prescriptions (external and internal)	Haemorrhoids giddiness morbid first rheumatism
262	ŚĀLA Ś 4, 18 etc Syn Śarja Śarjara Śarjaka Śāḷha Aśvakaria	Digha	Sal tree <i>Shorea robusta</i> Gaertn	Decoction of the resin and leaves used internally	Urinary disorders pruritus lesions sexual weakness as sedative
263	ŚĀLEYA G 4, 75		Common fennel or sweet fennel <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Gaertn or <i>Trigonella foeniculum</i> gracuum Linn	The bark made into paste with sandal wood and used externally or internally	Bronchial asthma

TABLE 3
Medicinal Plants and Plant Products and their Uses—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka, reference and synonyms if any	Modern and botanical names	Mode of use	Medicinal uses in
264 ŚĀLAPARNI Ś 11, etc Syn Euparpi, Sbiira, Vidargandha	Tick treefol <i>Diosmodium gangeticum</i> De	Decoction of the leaves, used in prescriptions (internal)	Constipation, diarrhoea, oedema, fever, etc
265 ŚĀLLAKI Ś 4, 15, etc Syn Kunarka, Raṭṭa	Indian colbanum <i>Bonellia serrata</i> Roxb	A paste or decoction of the bark alone or soaked in ghee (internal)	Cough, liverup, nausea, etc
266 ŚĪLMALI Ś 27, 99, etc Syn Kukuti, Nigandhi: pūpt Raktapāpaka, Mora	Red silk rotted tree <i>Bombax malabaricum</i> De	The fresh flowers or stem used (internal and external)	Haemorrhoids, dysentery, rectal prolapse, etc
267 ŚĀMĀNGĀ Ś 4, 76, etc Syn Sāmpaira, Prādrnt, Sāmpkorut	Sensitive plant <i>Mimosa pudica</i> Linn	Paste or decoction in prescriptions (external and internal)	Haemorrhoids, piles, diarrhoea, etc
268 ŚANI Ś 25, 49 etc Syn Mahagalya, Śma, Supatī, Śāṅkupa- hila	<i>Prosopis spicigera</i> Linn	The fruits and bark used in decoction (internal)	As intestinal astringent
269 ŚĀNA Ś 27, 99, etc Syn Katuriki, Tvakāra	Bengal hemp plant <i>Crotalaria juncea</i> Linn	The leaves cooked as vegetable, a decoction of the flowers and roots, used in prescriptions (internal)	Dysentery, irregular bowel movements
270 ŚANKHAPUSPI Ś 1/3, 58 etc Syn Medhya, Kirtti, Śāṅkhyaśumā, Śātapuṣpi	Dantum plant <i>Cassia dreusata</i> Roem	The leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	Cough, rheumatic conditions, etc
271. ŚĀKṢHINI Ś 1 81, etc Syn Tiktila, Akupidaka, Yavatiktī	<i>Crematos erastiformis</i> H & K	Decoction of the fruits as ingredient of prescriptions and enema (internal and external)	Disorders of assimilation, as purgative and roborant
272 ŚĀPTĀPARNA Ś 3 4, etc Syn Śārada, Devavṛka, Madagandhā	Dita <i>Alstonia scholaris</i> R Br	A paste of the bark, used in ointments	Chronic skin diseases, urinary diseases, oedema, etc
273 ŚĀRALA Ś 3, 267, etc	Himalayan pine tree <i>Pinus longifolia</i> Roxb	A decoction of the leaves and bark, used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever, loss of appetite, facial paralysis, etc
274 ŚĀRIVA Ś 4, 10, etc Syn Nāgaśikṣī, Anantā, Anantamūḍi	Indian vixaspurula <i>Hemodorus indicus</i> Br	The leaves used alone in decoction (internal)	Sallow complexion, loss of voice, dysentery, cough, menstrual disorders, etc
275. ŚĀRŚAPA Ś 2 3, etc Syn Rājakaśaka, Kallaka	Rape plant <i>Brassica campestris</i> Linn (Varieties— <i>B. sarson</i> , <i>B. juncea</i> , <i>B. napus</i>)	The powdered seeds or the expressed oil used alone or in prescriptions or in suppositories (external and internal)	Rhinitis, hemicrania, pruritus, dysuria, coryza, acute intestinal gas formation, etc

TABLE 3
Medicinal Plants and Plant Products and their Uses—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka reference, and synonyms if any	Modern and botanical names	Mode of use	Medical uses in
290. SURASA Śr 3, 8, etc. Syn Tulasi Bhūtaghni valli Sulabha, Mañjari	Kuteraka, Sura- <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> Linn	A paste or extract of the leaves, used in prescriptions (internal)	Skin eruptions, fever, splenic dis- orders, toxæmia, paralysis, etc
291 TĀDANA Śr 23, 49	Palmyra palm <i>Borassus flabellifer</i> Linn	Various parts fermented into beer- like liquor	Insomnia, depression, anorexia
292 TAGARA Śr 6, 27, etc. Syn Kujila, Kāṁśuśārvā, Dīpana, Śaṣha	Indian valerian <i>Valeriana kerdand</i> Wall	A decoction of the roots used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever, urinary diseases, poisonous bites, etc
293 TĀLANOLLO Śr 17, 75	Black muvuh plant <i>Carculego orthoides</i> Gaertn	The powdered roots as ingredient of smoking mixture	Cough
294 TĀNISAN Śr 8, 145, etc. Syn Kancichādā Tāmālikapātra	Silver fir tree <i>Abies webbiana</i> Lindl	The powdered leaves used in prescriptions (internal)	Cough, anaemia, digestive dis- orders, colic pain, etc
295 TĀMĀLA Śr 3, 207, etc. Syn Gomēdaka, Rāma, Tāmāṭaka, Sukumāraka	Myrore gamboge tree <i>Garcinia xanthochymus</i> Hook	A decoction of the fruits and seeds, used in prescriptions (internal)	Skin eruptions, toxic conditions, etc
296 TĀNMANJAN Śr 5, 119, etc. Syn Viśāparni, Bahuphala, Tāmālikā, Cāraṇi	Tea-tree foil plant <i>Pluchinia nura</i> Linn	A decoction of the plant, used in prescriptions (internal)	Blood poisoning, jaundice herpes etc
297 TĀNBOLA Śr 5, 77, etc. Syn Bhujangalātā, Nigavallī, Nigunī, Tāmbulavallī	Betel leaf plant <i>Piper betel</i> Linn	The leaves chewed along with betel nut, cloves etc	Halitosis
298 TĀNDULA Śr 4, 73, etc. Syn Akota	Rice plant <i>Oryza sativa</i> Linn	Cereal food, ingredient of gruel, sweetmeats, etc	As vitalizer and roborant
299 TĀNDULIVANA Śr 190, etc. Syn Babuvirāṇa, Nandera, Virāṅgana, Māṣaka	Prickly amaranth <i>Amaranthus polygamus</i> Will	The entire plant cooked as vege- table, also as ingredient of enema	Intoxication toxic conditions, internal hæmorrhage
300 TĀNANA Śr 27, 136	Pear tree <i>Dios coreana</i> Linn	The fruit used alone	As intestinal astringent
301. TARUNJ Śr 10, 31 Syn Devakēra, Bhṛṅgavallabha, Suvṛtta	Cabbage rose <i>Rosa centifolia</i> Linn	The petals as ingredient of enema	As above

302	TILA 5a 3, 14, etc Syn Sorchaphala	Sesame plant <i>Sesamum indicum</i> Lam	The expressed oil from seeds in alkaline ash used in prescriptions (external and internal)	Skin eruptions, pain in vagina, acute constipation, chest complaints, etc
303	TILAPARANGI 3, 267, etc.	<i>Gynandropsis pentaphylla</i> DC	The entire plant and roots used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever
304	TINDANA 5a 25, 40, etc Syn Nilakra Tin laka	False mangosteen <i>Diospyros embryopteris</i> Pers.	The fruits used alone	Uteraria phlegm excessive bile secretion piles, etc
305	TINISA 5a 112, 12 etc Syn Citrahet Sakata	Chariot tree <i>Ocotelea dacheryana</i> Benth	The freshly-expressed juice of the bark and stalks used in prescriptions (internal)	Fever debility, as a vitaliser
306	TRAYAMINACA 3, 208 etc Syn Divalala Gurja Gurja mair ka	Zaid plant <i>Delphinium alai</i> Aitch	Detection of the plant used in prescriptions (internal)	Rigor high body temperature, splenic disorders, chronic skin diseases etc
307	TRAYASONYA 5a 27, 145 etc Syn Lagupinipa Ilaimi Ch mmaruha	Screw pine <i>Pandanus suberfolium</i> Lam	The flowers used in decoctions	As antitoxic and febrifuge
308	TRARAY 5a 4, 13	Turpeth plant <i>Oxycoral ne turpethum</i> Manro	The flowers and bark used in prescriptions and as ingredient of enema (external and internal)	Skin eruptions, suppurated wounds fractures, etc, as laxative
309	TIDASA 27, 13	Indian mulberry tree <i>Alorinda cirtifolia</i> Linn	A decoction of the roots used in prescriptions (internal)	As liver tonic
310	TLAMIL 5a 26, 15 etc Syn Ikavakku Alavu Phalini Pindaphala	Bottle gourd <i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i> Scrogge	Infusion of the sprouts fruits and seeds in milk used as emetic	Cough, vomiting tachycardia, poisoning etc
311	TLURUSAY 28, 153	Sucrox plant <i>Astropia coccinea</i> Noronha	Liquid exudate as ingredient of medicinal oil (internal)	Cough consumption, debility peroral lesions etc
312	TUAKARA 30, 124	<i>Aucumis officinalis</i> Linn	A paste of the seeds for local application	Offensive smell from the vaginal passage
313	TUAC 5a 3, 20	Curnation (bark) <i>Conospermum glaucum</i> Bl	The powdered bark used alone or in prescriptions (internal and external)	Rigor ear ache, eye-ache, discharge from the ear, etc
314	UDANIRA 5a 2, 9	Prickly weed el mber <i>Cassipouira digyna</i> Rottl	A decoction of the root, used internally or in enema	Accumulation of morbid matter in the colon, as purgative
315	UDOMBARA 5a 5, 22, etc Syn Hmad ngibi Nityajalas Agm kaola	Chatter fig tree <i>Ficus glomerata</i> Roxb	The powdered root bark used for smoking or as ingredient of prescriptions (internal)	Eye ache ear ache, dental pain, suppurated conditions etc
316	UNANTAKA 5a 12, 18/7	Blossam plant <i>Elephantopus edulis</i> Pers	Infusion of the plant in milk used as nutritive enema	Sexual debility

TABLE 3
Medicinal Plants and Plant Products and their Uses—(Contd.)

Name in Caraka reference, if any	reference, and synonyma	Modern and botanical names	Mode of use	Medicinal use, m
317	UPAKUNCIKĀ C. 13, 125, etc Syn Kapajiraka, Bhedini, Bahugandhī	Small funnel plant <i>Augelia setosa</i> Linn	The powdered seeds used in prescriptions (internal)	Acute constipation, colic pain, anal fistula, poisonous bites, etc.
318	UPODIKĀ Sū 2, 33, etc Syn Vidālā, Madāśaka, Upodakt	Malabar spinach <i>Basella rubra</i> Linn	As pot herb or as an ingredient of gruel	Intoxication, diarrhoea, rheumatic conditions, etc
319	UŚĪRA Sū 4, 10 etc Syn Bahumūlaka Indragupta, Sugandhimūla, Jaiśameda	Cucurbit grass <i>Andropogon squarrosus</i> Linn	The powdered leaves or an infusion used in prescriptions (external and internal)	Senility, debility, fever, chronic skin diseases, toxicosis, piles, suppurated conditions, etc
320	UTPALA Sū 4 15, etc Syn Nilapatraka, Utpalaka	Blue water lily <i>Nymphaea stilloida</i> Willd or <i>N. Cyanea</i> Roxb	The stalks, petals and seeds used in prescriptions (internal and external)	As above
321	VACĀ Sū 2, 9, etc Syn Ugragandhā, Jaiśā, Vyayā, Bhadrā, Ikupatrikā	Sweet flag plant <i>Acorus calamus</i> Linn	The leaves and stalks in powder form or decoction used in prescriptions (internal)	Skin diseases, haemorrhage, fever, urinary diseases, etc., as purgative, appetizer and vitalizer
*322	BĀLAKA C. 17, 124, etc	Fragrant mallow plant <i>Ipomoea adonia</i> Willd	A decoction of the root bark as ingredient of medicinal syrup or sweetened infusion	Asthma, hiccup, acute nausea, toxicosis, etc
323	VANŚĀ C. 21 125 etc Syn Vepu, Tmadhvaja, Tvakāra	Spiny bamboo <i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> Retz	A paste or decoction of the leaves or seeds used in prescriptions (external and internal)	Acute suppurated conditions, poisonous bites, intestinal worms, excessive fat, etc
324	VANJUI A Sū 4, 18, etc	Counpury willow <i>Salix tetrasperma</i> Roxb	The leaves used in infusion internally, or in crema	Excessive bile secretion, as sedative
325	VARAKA Sū 27, 14, etc Syn Rukṣa, Sthulapharaṅga	Milleret <i>Pennisetum polystachyon</i> Linn	Cooked as cereal	As intestinal astringent and tranquilizer
326	VARTAKA Sū 27, 162, etc Syn Curphala, Kapṣakini, Vārakū, Hingulī	Brinjal plant <i>Solanum melongena</i> Linn	Cooked as vegetable	Indigestion, anaemia, rough, etc
327	VARUNA C. 3, 267, etc Syn Kumtraka, Asmarighna	Sacred asper tree <i>Crotona religiosa</i> Forst	The sprouts and leaves, in decoction, used in prescriptions (external and internal)	Assimilation disorders, piles, etc

TABLE 1
Medicinal Substances of Mineral Origin and their Uses

Name and reference	Modern (equivalent)	Mt. de of use or application	Medicinal uses in
1 ADRIJATU C. 16, 78 <i>Syn</i> KSMANJATU C. 12, 49, 16, 81 GURJĀ C. 1/3, 64, 21, 150, etc SILĀJATU <i>Sa</i> 21, 24 etc SĪ ODBHEDA C. 15, 113, 30, 90	Mineral bitumen (exudate from ores)	(a) Internal—in linctus (b) Internal—in decoction (c) Internal—in powder mixture (d) Internal—taken alone (e) Internal—taken mixed with finely powdered diamond and plant juices	(a) Anaemia, oedema, jaundice, urinary diseases, excessive menstrual flow, fever, constipation, emaciation, etc (b) Obesity, imbalance of the body humours, debility, etc (c) Hard cutaneous eruptions, enlarged spleen (d) Intoxication, fainting (e) Malignant skin diseases, as a general remedy for all bodily ailments
2 AGĀRADIHOMĀ C. 23, 41, S. 7, 24, 25, 9, 78 <i>Syn</i> GRHADHOMĀ <i>Sa</i> 3, 5 VEŚMADHOMĀ C. 23, 14	Soot from k telien smoke	(a) External—in ointment (b) External—as rubbing powder (c) Ingredient of rectal suppositories (d) Internal—in linctus (e) Internal—in mixture	(a) Chronic skin diseases, poisonous bites (b) For extracting venom from poisonous bites (c) Flatulence, constipation, retention of urine (d) Throat affections (e) Poisoning
3 AGRYĀLAVANA C. 23, 96 <i>Syn</i> SANDHĪYĀ <i>Sa</i> 1, 88, 5, 12, etc. 1/1, 8, 141 <i>Sa</i> 8, 34, etc. C. 1/1, 25, 2/4, 11, etc 4 ĀLA <i>Sa</i> 1, 70, 3, 5, etc. C. 9, 66, 18, 69, etc <i>Syn</i> HĀRITĀLA <i>Sa</i> 5, 26 C. 7, 114, 26, 196	Rock salt Yellow orpiment (arsenious sulphide)	(a) External—used in many different modes of application (b) Internal—used in many types of prescriptions (c) In gradient of medicinal cigars (d) External—in medicated oil (e) External—ingredient of oral gargle	(a) & (b) For a very large number of pathological conditions and as a general tonic (c) Imbalance of the first and third humors (d) Parasitic infections of the skin, eruptions and itching (e) Mouth and throat diseases
5 AMRTĀSANGA C. 7, 114 <i>Syn</i> TUTTHĪ <i>Sa</i> 3, 12 C. 7, 114, etc	Blue vitriol (copper sulphate)	(a) External—in dusting powder (b) External—in ointment	(a) Ringworm, scabies, herpes, etc (b) Exanthema, cutaneous eruptions, eye affections, piles, etc (c) etc
6 ANJANA <i>Sa</i> 1, 70, 3, 5 <i>Syn</i> SĀUVĪRĀSĪJANA <i>Sa</i> 5, 15	Black sulphide of antimony	(a) External—in ointment	Leucoderma fissula piles, dimness of vision eye-diseases, etc

TABLE 4 MINERAL SUBSTANCES

	Salt obtained by evaporation of well-water	Ingredient of rectal enema	As purgative
7 ANOPAI VANA 1, 8, 141			
8 AŚMA MAYI ŚILĀ Śu 14, 26, 47, 58, Śa 8, 34, 42, In 12, 20 C 1/3, 63, 5, 17, etc	Slab of stone	Used for hot fomentation (covered with silk, cotton etc.)	Hard cutaneous swellings, abscess, varicocle, etc
9 VYAS C. 21, 131	Iron	Used for hot compress or fomentation	Hard cutaneous swellings, varicocle
10 AVASA Śu 1, 131, 21, 23, Śa 8, 34, C 7, 88, 12, 21, etc Syn KĀLA OHARAJAS Śu 21, 23, C 7, 171 RĪṢAYASA C 1/2, 49 KĀLĀYASARAJAS C 1/1, 58	Finely powdered iron or specially prepared iron	(a) External—in dusting powder (b) External—ingredient of poultice (c) External—in ointment (d) External—in hair-lotion (e) Internal—used in prescription after prolonged contact with cow's urine (f) Internal—in linctus (g) Internal—in (acid) liquid mixture (h) Internal—in pills	(a) Cutaneous eruptions (b) Inflammation (c) Blindness, unseparated eyelids, tumours, plics (d) As hair tonic and hair dye (e) Leucoderma, jaundice, urinary disorders, anaemia, heart diseases, anal fistula, etc (f) Toxicosis, asthma, cough hiccup, etc (g) Obesity, flatulence, debility, etc (h) Disorders of chyme formation, spleen disorders, jaundice, anaemia, oedema, gastro intestinal irritations, lithiasis, etc
11 AYONVĀLA C 16, 74 Syn MĀNDŪRA C 16, 92, 103	Iron rust	(a) Internal—in linctus (b) Internal—in prescription after prolonged treatment with cow's urine	(a) Toxic conditions with fever, spastic paraplegia, epilepsy, urinary disorders, skin diseases, etc (b) Anaemia, dropsy, oedema, urinary disorders, jaundice, dysentery, intestinal parasites, etc
12 BĀLUKA V. 8, 141	Salt from saline sand	Ingredient of rectal enema	For relief in inflammatory conditions
13 BHĪRĪSTALOṢṬA C 20, 110 Syn PĀNVALOṢṬA C 4, 80, 22, 42	Lump of baked clay	Medication of drinking water by prolonged immersion	Haemothermia, biliousness
14 DVI LAVANE C 5, 80, 26, 12, 101	Rock salt mixed with alkaline salts	(a) Ingredient of rectal suppository (b) Internal—in powder mixture	(a) Acute constipation (b) Pain in gastric region or rectal area, piles, spleen disorders, pain after meals, throat spasms, etc
15 DVI TUTTHE C 7, 108	The two vitriols	External—in medicated oil	Itching eczema, dermatosis

TABLE 4
Medicinal Substances of Mineral Origin & their Uses—(Contd.)

Name and reference.	Modern equivalent	Mode of use or application	Medicinal uses in
16. GAIRIKA Śr 3, 5, C 3, 73, 25, 117; 26, 210, etc	Chalk of reddish-brown colour	(a) External—in ointment (b) External—in mud pack (c) Ingredient of oral gargles (d) Internal—in liquid mixture (e) Ink ml—in infusion in water	(a) White leprosy, depigmentation of the skin, ringworm, exanthema, piles, etc. (b) Spreading skin infections (c) Filitosis, inflammation of mouth and throat, dental caries, diseases of the gum, etc. (d) Haemorrhoids, bronchial asthma, bleeding nose, etc. (e) Blood dysentery, menstrual disorders, diseases of the uterus
17. GANDHIKA C 7, 71 Śr ELITAKA C 7, 70 SAUGANDHIKA Śr 3, 10, C 17, 126	Sulphur	(a) External—in dusting powder (b) Internal—in linctus (c) Internal—suspended in acid plant juices	(a) Ringworm, itches, herpes, scabies (b) Asthma, cough, lacerup (c) Chronic skin diseases
18. GARAMANI C 23, 252	The 'poison' germ	Internal—to be kept in contact with the skin	As an antidote for poisoning
19. HIRMAN V 8, 9 Śr SUVARNA Śr 1, 70, 5, 74 KANAKA Śr 3, 10, 8, 19, etc KANCANA C 1/4, 59	Gold	(a) Material for catheters, incision tubes tongue scrapers, etc. (b) Medication of drinking water by prolonged immersion (c) Internal—ingredient of medicated ghee	(b) Haemorrhoids (c) As a vitalizing tonic and a panacea in all bodily ailments
20. IṢṬAKA CŪRNA C 27, 49	Brick powder	External—as powder for massage	Spastic paraplegia
21. KĀLA C 27, 125	Glass or glass like mineral	Internal—powdered and used in linctus	Hiccup, cough, asthma
22. KĀṢI ALAVANA Śr 27, 303, 1; 8, 141, Śr 8, 34, C 13, 131 Śr KĀLOTTHALAVANA C 15, 171	Black salt	(a) Internal—taken alone or dissolved in acid fruit juices (b) Internal—ingredient of medicated ghee	(a) As digestive, laxative and general tonic (b) Loss of appetite

23	KĀRĀCANAGAIKĀ G. 20, 32 S ₂ KĀŚIRĪ G. 23, 54 30, 121	Yellow ochre	(a) Internal—infusion with water (b) Internal—in pills	(a) Imbalance of the second and third humors (b) Fever, toxæmia
24	KĀMSYA Śa 8, 9 G. 24, 154 S. 3, 7 S ₂ RĪTĪ KĀMSYA S. 3, 7	Bronze or bell metal	Material for enema tubes etc	
25	KĀŚISA S. 3, 5 10 G. 7, 102 etc, 21, 126 etc S ₂ PAUŚPĀNĪJANA G. 26, 250	Green vitriol (ferrous sulphate)	(a) External—in ointment (b) External—in eye-ointment (c) External—in dusting powder (d) External—ingredient of poultice (e) External—in medicated oil for local application	(a) Leucoderma alopecia, fistula (b) Gradual loss of vision (c) Spreading inflammation, discoloured skin skin diseases (d) Eye-diseases (e) Slimy discharges from the vagina, displaced or prolapsed uterus painful and congested uterus
26	KR̥ṢṆAMRT G. 19, 82 22, 44 S ₂ KR̥ṢṆAMRTTIKĀ S. 27, 200 G. 19, 64	Black clay	Internal—in aqueous infusion	Excessive thirst hæmorrhage
27	KR̥ṢṆASINATĀ G. 22, 44	Black sand	Medication of drinking water by prolonged immersions on	Excessive thirst
■	LAVANĀNĪ CATVĀRĪ G. 15, 111	Mixture of four salts	(a) Internal—in pills (b) Internal—as ingredient of powder	(a) Spleen diseases jaundice loss of appetite emaciation etc (b) Cough asthma heart diseases, etc
29	LAVANA PAŅCAKA S. 1, 75 G. 13, 127 15, 106 etc	Mixture of five salts	(a) Ingredient of rectal enema (b) External—as massaging powder (c) Internal—in medicinal powder (d) Internal—in pills (e) Internal—in medicated ghee (f) Internal—in liquid mixture	(a) Constipation (b) For inducing bleeding in poisonous bites (c) Spleen diseases flatulence, indigestion short breath etc (d) Coryza heart block (e) Cough consumption oedema ungual swelling heart diseases etc (f) Dysentery anaemia gastrointestinal irritation etc
30	LAVANATRĀYA G. 15, 177, 183 20, 25, S. 9, 13	Mixture of three salts	(a) Internal—in medicated ghee (b) Internal—in pills (c) Internal—in liquid mixture	(a) & (b) Colic pain mephitism, piles dysentery, etc (c) Tetanus convulsions cardiac seizures

TABLE 4
Medicinal substances of Mineral Origin & their Uses—(Contd.)

Name and reference	Modern equivalent	Mode of use or application	Medicinal uses in
31 LOHA C 25, 103, etc	Metal (iron)	Material for surgical instruments	-
32 LOHITAMRT C 23, 101	Red clay	Internal—in pills	Poisoning, oedema, indigestion, intestinal worms, etc
33 MĀṆSIKA C 7, 70, 16, 76, etc TĀPYA C 16, 78, 26, 250	Iron pyrites	(a) External—in eye ointment (b) Internal—in pills after prolonged immersion in cows' urine (c) Internal—in linctus	(a) Gradual loss of vision (b) Chronic skin diseases (c) Anaemia, irregular fever, urinary disorders, emaciation, toxicosis, jaundice, etc
34 MANAHSILĀ Śa 1, 70, 3, 5, 5, 28, etc, Śi 7, 117, 17, 77, etc	Realgar (arsenic sulphide)	(a) External—in dusting powder (b) Ingredient of medicinal ointment (c) Internal—in linctus, pills or medicated ghee	(a) Chronic skin diseases, piles, leucoderma, baldness, alopecia leprosy, exanthema, etc (b) Migraine, hemicrania, earache, diseases of the gum, drowsiness, etc (c) Oedema dysentery, toxicosis, night blindness, carbuncle, etc
35 MANI Śa 1, 70, 6, 31, 8, 19, 26, 16, C 26, 250, etc RATNA Śa 8, 19, 1n 1/2, 33	Precious stone	External—in eye salve as fine powder	Lye diseases, falling vision
36 MANULAKA 1c 8, 111	Black salt	Ingredient of rectal enema	For ileumatic conditions
37 NRI Śa 9, 13, 18, 6 Śa 1, 43, C 4, 79, 16, 121, etc	Clay	(a) Internal—ingredient of mixture (b) Internal—in aqueous suspension	(a) Gouty phlegm or abnormal haematuria (b) Haemoltermia
38 O(A)UDBHIDA Śa 1, 188, 27, 303, 7c 8, 141, C 15, 85, 26, 227	Fossil salt	(a) Ingredient of rectal enema (b) Internal—in medicated ghee (c) Internal—in emulsion with oil	(a) Constipation (b) Deafness, infected ear passage, discharge of pus from ear, etc (c) Intestinal worms
39 PAKA C 15, 85, 109	Artificially prepared salt	Internal—in medicated glee	Indigestion, dysentery, etc

	Slime	As mud pack for application to the skin	Sunburn high fever etc
40 PANKA G 22, 37 Sa 18, 6 Sym PUŠKARINIMRT G 4, 104	Powdered earth (clay)	External—for local application	Poisonous bites
41 PAMŠU G 23, 38 174	Salt prepared from saline clay	Internal—in mixtures	Loss of appetite flatulence rheumatism
42 PAMŠUJA Sa 27, 304, Vi 8, 141			
43 RAJATA Vi 8, 9 11 G 1/1, 58 3, 23 etc Sym RUPYA Sa 5, 74 G 16, 78 etc	Silver	(a) Material for fine tubes and catheters (b) Internal—in linctus as fine powder	(b) Asthma cough hiccup emaciation loss of appetite, etc
44 ROMAKA Vi 8, 141 G 15, 85 Sym VIDA Sa 1, 88 27, 302 Sa 8, 34 G 5, 15, 85 etc	Salt obtained from saline soils	(a) Ingredient of rectal enema (b) External—in medicated oil (c) Internal—in medicated ghee (d) Internal—in fermented mixture (e) Internal—in aqueous infusion (f) Internal—in powder mixtures (g) Internal—dissolved in acid fruit juices	(a) As purgative in loss of appetite (b) Affections of the ear passage and of hearing (c) & (d) Enlarged spleen painful movement of bowels mucus in stool general weakness, etc (e) Cough asthma (f) Hard skin nodules enlarged spleen anaemia dysentery, etc (g) Chronic alcoholism
45 ROPYASILJATU G 1/3, 58	Mineral bitumen from ores of silver	Internal—as powder	Imbalance of the first and third humors
46 SĀMUDRA Sa 1, 89 Vi 8, 141 Sym SĀMUDRAKA Sa 27, 304	Sea salt	(a) Ingredient of rectal enema (b) Internal—in powder mixtures	(a) Imbalance of the humors (as tranquilizer) (b) Indigestion loss of appetite
47 SARVALOHA G 1/3, 46	Tin lead iron, copper and silver	Internal—as finely-divided powders boiled with myrobolan juice	As general tonic
48 SISAKA Sa 3, 16, G 7, 88, 17, 126	Lead	(a) Internal—in pills, after prolonged immersion of the powdered metal in cow urine (b) Internal—in linctus as powder	(a) Cutaneous eruptions (b) Asthma cough, hiccup
49 SAURĀSTRĪ G 7, 114, 15, 138, 30, 79, 98 Alum		(a) External—in medicated oil (b) Internal—in linctus	(a) Intestinal worms pruritus, leucorrhoea erosion of the cervix, prolapsed uterus, etc (b) Gastric disorders, enlarged spleen, colic pain, jaundice, anorexia etc

TABLE 4
Medicinal substances of Mineral Origin & their Uses—(Conid)

Name and reference	Modern equivalent	Mode of use or application	Medicinal uses in
20 SAUNARCA 11 1, 23, 28, 20, etc., 1, 2, 14, 34, 34 C 3, 69, 8, 142, etc., 7, 53 S 7, 17, 9, 19, etc.	Salt obtained by boiling alkali with myrobolans	(a) External—in various modes of application (b) Internal—in a large number of prescriptions	(a) & (b) Used in a large number of pathological conditions
51 STILATIKA C 1/4, 22, 17, 125	Quartz	(a) Internal—in linctus = fine powder (b) Internal—in medicated ghee	(a) Asthma, cough, hiccup (b) As a general tonic
52 SUVARNANĀKṢIKA C 7, 71	Pyrites ore	Internal—in powder after digestion with acid juices	A general remedy in all diseases
53 TĀMRA C 21, 231	Copper	Material for hot fomentation	Varicocele, hard cutaneous swellings
54 TĀMRAVĀS C 1/1, 58, 1/4, 22, 17, 126, 24, 246, etc.	Tinily divided copper	(a) External—in eye-ointment (b) Internal—in linctus (c) Internal—in mixture after digestion with plant juices	(a) Eye diseases (b) Accumulation of waste matter in stomach, hiccup (c) General weakness and debility
55 TĀMRAŚILĀJATU C 1/3, 53	Mineral bitumen from ores of copper	Internal—as powder	As a vitalizing tonic
56 TĪKṢṢĀ C 1/3, 16	Tempered iron or steel	Internal—in pills after digestion of thin foils of the metal in acid juices	As a vitalizing tonic
57 TILAKAŚRA Ś 3, 14	Alkaline ash from sesame seeds	External—in ointment	Ringworm, pruritus, papules on the skin surface
58 TRĀPU Ś 3, 74, C 7, 69, S 3, 7	Tin	(a) Material for enema tube, etc. (b) Internal—as ingredient of dusting powder	(b) Cutaneous eruptions
59 UDHUVA-SANDHANA 54, 1, 69, 27, 503, 1, 2, 141; C 15, 85, 26, 227	Salt obtained from ashes of marine plants	(a) In rectal enema (b) Internal—in medicated ghee (c) Internal—in oil emulsion	(a) Constipation, colic pain, enlarged spleen, abdominal diseases, etc. (b) Discharges of the eye, mouth and ear

		Beryl (cat = eye)	(a) External—in as powder	eye-o niment	(a) Eye-diacases (b) Asthma rough, h occup (c) Haemoderm =
60	VAIDURYA G 1/4, 22 4, 79 etc		(b) Internal—in linctus (c) Internal—in aqueous infusion		
61	VAJRA G 7, 22 23, 252	D almond	Internal—finely powdered and mixed with plant juices	As = general remedy for all a lments	
62	VALMIKA MRITIKA G 27, 49 51, 54	The deposit of white-ant hills	External—as massaging powder	Spastic paraplegia	
63	VIŠAMUŠIKA G 23, 253	The anti poison gem	External—to be worn in contact with the skin	Antidote for poisoning	
64	VARĀṬAKA G 26, 224	Lame obtained by burning cowrie shells	Internal—as powder suspended in medicated oil	Ear ache	

TABLE 5
Cereals and Legumes

ŚŪKADHĀNYA-VARGA (Cereals)

(1) Varieties of rice —

Raktasali, Mahasali, Kalama, Śakumbhita, Turpaka, Dirghasūda, Gaura, Panduka, Langula, Śarabhakhyā, Promodaka, Itārga, Tapanya, Tāṭaka, Havana, Pāmsu, Iapya, Nai, adhala, Srastika, Gaurasastika, Varaka, Uddalaka, Cina, Śurada, Ujyala, Dardra, Gandhana, Kumbhinda, Vrihi and Patala (Su 27, 6-13)

(2) Varieties of millet —

Śyamala, Hasti, Yamaka, Ambhas, Yamaka, Nīṛava, Toyaparni, Gavadhuka, Prasantika, Lauhiya, Anu, Priyargu, Muktunda, Jhantigarmuḥ, Varuka, Varaka, Śura, Utkata, and Jurnhyā (Su 27, 16-18)

(3) Other varieties of corns —

Tapa (barley), Vṛṇyava (bamboo-seeds), Godhuma (wheat), Nandimukhi and Madhuli (Su 27, 19-22)

ŚAMIDHĀNYA-VARGA (Legumes)

Mudga (green gram), Maṣa (black gram), Rīyamaja (black-eye pea), Kulattha (horse gram), Madhusitaka (moth gram), Canaka (chick pea), Aśanva (lentil), Sāharenaca (common pea), Tila (sesame), Sumbi, Aḍaka (pigeon-pea), Śardagaya, Aśalmuṇḍa, Kakanda (sword bean), Uma (linseed), Atmagupta (cowage) (Su 27, 23-34)

TABLE 6
Natural Waters
JALA-VARGA Su 27, 197-216

Name and reference	English translation
ANŪPA-JALA	Water of fresh water lakes
BĀPI-JALA	Water of artificial tanks
HAIMA JALA	Water from melting ice or snow
KŪPA-JALA	Well water
NADYA-JALA	River water
PRASRAVANA-JALA	Water of surface springs and geysers
ŚAILA-JALA	Water of hill or mountain springs
SAROJALA	Water of ponds
ŚĪŚIRA	Dew
TAḌĠGA-JALA	Water of artificial lakes
TOYAD-JALA	Rain water
TUṢĀRA	Snow
VARUṆĀLAYA-JALA	Sea water

TABLE 7
Sugar cane Derivatives & Types of Honey

Name and reference	English translation
RASA VARGA, Sw 27, 238-242	Sweet juices and their derivatives
AVAŚOSITA RASA	Sugar-cane juice boiled down to half one third or one fourth of its original bulk
DHAUTA GUḌA	Clarified <i>gudā</i>
GUḌA	Dark brown semi-crystallized cane sugar
IKSU RASA	Sugar cane juice
KHANDA ŚARKARĀ	Candied sugar
KṢUDRA GUḌA	Dark coloured treacle (or molasses)
MADHU ŚARKARĀ	Crystallized honey
MATSYA PINDAKA	Crude granulated sugar
PAUNDRAKA	Sugar cane juice (clarified)
ŚARKARĀ	Crystallized cane sugar
VAMŚAKA	Uncrystallized sweet juice of the Camel thorn (<i>Alhagi maurum</i>)
YĀNTRIKA RASA	Mechanically pressed cane juice
MADHU VARGA, Sw 27, 243	Honeys
BHRĀMARA	Honey of the <i>Apis dorsata</i>
KSAUDRA	Dark coloured honey from unspecified source
MĀKSIKA	Bee honey
PAUTTIKA	Insect or wasp honey

TABLE II
Milk and Milk-products
 PAYOVARGA Sū 27, 217-236

Name and reference	English translation
ĀVIKA GHRṬA	Clarified butter prepared from sheep's milk
ĀVIKA-PAYAS	Sheep's milk
CHĀGA-GHRṬA	Clarified butter prepared from goat's milk
CHĀGA-PAYAS	Goat's milk
DADHI	Sour milk (curds or loutmes)
EKAŚAPHA-PAYAS	Milk from animals with uncloven hooves
GAVYA GHRṬA	Clarified butter from cow's milk
GAVYA-PAYAS	Cow's milk
GHRṬA	Clarified butter from any source, or any preparation containing a major proportion of clarified butter
HASTINĪ-PAYAS	Elephant's milk
KILĀTA	Concentrated milk
MAHIṢĪ-GHRṬA	Clarified butter from buffalo-milk
MAHIṢĪ-PAYAS	Buffalo's milk
MANḌA	Casēin
MANḌAKA	Immature curds (partly soured milk)
MĀNUṢA PAYAS	Human milk
MORAṬA	Thickened milk
NAVANĪTA	Butter
SARA	Coagulum of milk
TAKRA	Dilute buttermilk
TAKRAPINDAKA	Coagulated (solid portion of) buttermilk
UṢṬRĪ-PAYAS	Camel's milk

TABLE 9
Vegetable Oils
 TAILA-VARGA *Su* 27, 291 293

<i>Name and reference</i>	<i>English translation</i>
ATASYA TAILA	Linseed oil
ERANḌA TAILA	Castor oil
KUSUMBHA TAILA	Safflower oil
PRIYĀLA TAILA	Oil of the <i>Buchanania Latifolia</i>
SARṢAPA TAILA	Mustard oil
TILA TAILA <i>Su</i> 13 12	Sesame (<i>Sisamum indicum</i>) oil

TABLE 10
Alcoholic Beverages
 MADYA-VARGA Sū 27, 179-193

Name and reference	English translation
ABHINAVA MADYA	Freshly fermented liquor
ĀKṢIKI	Fermented liquor from the chebulic myrobalan
AMĻAKĀNJIKA, C 5, 77	Sour fermented liquor from rice gruel
<i>Syn</i> Aaṅjuka Dhanyamla, Sū 15, 7 Tupodaka	
ĀRANĀLA, C 15, 116	Sour gruel from fermented boiled rice
ARIṢṬA	Distilled wine for medicinal use
ĀSAVA	General name for distilled wine
ĀSUTA, C 15, 121	Brewed mixture containing <i>Soma</i> plant juice
GAUDA	Rum prepared from crystallized brown sugar
JAGALA	Fermented liquor prepared from unboiled rice
MADHULIKA	Clear fermented liquor from <i>Aśaka</i> fruits
MADHUSUKTA C 26, 227	Fermented liquor from a mixture of sugar-cane juice, dark brown crude sugar and boiled rice sweetened with honey
MADHVĀSAVA	Rum prepared from honey
MĀDHVĪKA	Fermented liquor sweetened with honey
MADYA	Fermented liquor from barley, etc.
<i>Syn</i> Sura	
MADIRĀ	Distilled wine containing least amount of water (of high alcohol content)
<i>Syn</i> Suraṇanda Varuṇamanda, C 5, 92	
MAIREYA	Mixed wine containing equal quantities of rum and fermented (undistilled) wine
MRDAUKA	Fermented liquor from grape juice
PAKVARASA	Fermented liquor from mixture of thickened cane juice and dark brown crude sugar
<i>Syn</i> Siddha, V 8 140 Prasanna, C 26 18	Clear decanted layer of fermented liquor
RASĀSAVA	Fermented liquor of sugar-cane juice
ŚĀRKARĀ	Fermented liquor from cane sugar solution
SAUVIRAKA	A type of fermented liquor
ŚĪTARASIKA	Fermented liquor from cold (unboiled) sugar-cane juice
SUKTA, C 29, 9	Fermented liquor from mixture of cold sugar cane juice and boiled rice
SURĀSAVA	Wine distilled from fermented liquor
TUSĀMBU	Sour fermented liquor from barley gruel

TABLE 11-A
Anatomical Terms—General

Name and reference	Modern name
1 ADHARAGUDA, Śa 7, 10	Anus
2 AKSI, Śa 7, 11	Eye
3 AKṢIKANIKĀ, Śa 7, 11	Popus
4 AKṢIKŪṬA Śa 7, 11	Eye balls
5 AKSIVARTMA, Śa 7, 11	Eye lids
6 ĀMĀŚAYĀ, Śa 7, 10	Stomach
7 AMISA, V ₁ 8, 117	Shoulder blade
8 ĀNANA, V ₁ 8, 117	Face
9 ANGULA, Śu 26, 67	Finger
10 ANUŚASIRĀ, Śa 7, 13 (29 956 in number)	Capillaries
11 ARATNI, V ₁ 8, 107	Bones of the forearm
12 ASRKDHARA, Śa 7, 4	Capillary
13 ĀSYA, V ₁ 8, 117	Mouth
14 AVATTA Śa 7, 11	Base of the skull
15 BASTIŚIRSA, V ₁ 8, 117	Lower abdomen
16 BHAGA, V ₁ 8, 117	Vagina
17 CIBUKA, V ₁ 8, 107	Chin
18 DANTA, Śa 7, 11	Tooth
19 DANTAVEṢṬAKA Śa 7, 11	Gums
20 DHAMANI, V ₁ 8, 9 (200 in number)	Artery
21 GALAŚUNḌI, Śa 7, 11	Tonsils
22 GAṆḌA, V ₁ 8, 103	Cheek
23 GARBHĀŚAYĀ Śa 3, 3	Uterus
24 GOJHIVIKĀ Śa 7, 11	Tongue
25 GRĪVĀ, Śu 20, 8	Front of the neck
26 GUDĀ, Śu 27, 275	Rectal passage
27 GULPHA, V ₁ 8, 107	Ankle
28 HANU, V ₁ 8, 105	Jaw
29 HASTA, V ₁ 8, 117	Hand
30 HRDAYA, Śu 17, 3	Heart

TABLE II A
Anatomical Terms—General (contd.)

Name and reference	Modern name
31 JANGHĪ Śu 16, 8	Calf
32 JANTRU Śu 2, 107	Collar bone
33 JĀNU Śu 2, 107	Knee
34 JARĀYU Śu 3, 1	Womb
35 KĀBĪ 1, 8, 103	Arm pit
36 KĀNDARA Śu 11, 48	Snew
37 KĀRṆAPĀTRAKA Śu 7, 11	Outer ear
38 KĀRṆAŚAṢKUIIKA Śu 7, 11	Inner ear
39 KĀTI Śu 2, 117	Waist
40 KEŚA, Śu 20, 11	Hair
41 KĒŚABHOMI Śu 20, 11	Scalp
42 KĒOMAN Śu 17, 93	Broncho-pneumonia tract
43 KOṢṬHĀNCA Śu 7, 10	Alimentary canal
44 KṚKĀTIKĀ 1, 8, 103	Shape of neck
45 KṢUDRĀNTRA, Śu 7, 10	Small intestines
46 KURṢI Śu 17, 93	Abdomen
47 KUKUNDARA Śu 7, 11	Flanks
48 LALĀTA 1, 8, 103	Forehead
49 LOMAN 1, 8, 106	Body hair
50 LOMAKOPA, Śu 6, 23	Skin pore
51 MĀNISA Śu 17, 82	Muscles (flesh)
52 MARMA Śu 11, 49 (107 in number)	Viscera and parts
53 MĀSTIṢKA Śu 9, 80	Cranial matter (brain)
54 MEDAS Śu 16, 9	Adipose tissue
55 MEDHRA, Śu 27, 275	Urethra
56 MŪRDHAN Śu 11, 48	Cranium (skull)
57 MŪTRĀŚAIA 1, 8, 117	Urinary bladder
58 NĀBHI Śu 17, 93	Navel
59 NĀSA Śu 8, 19	Nose
60 NĀSĀPUTA Śu 8, 19	Nostrils

TABLE 11-A
Anatomical Terms—General (contd)

Name and reference	Modern equivalent
61 NITAMBA, Śa 7, 11	Buttocks
62 OṢṬHA, Śa 7, 11	Lips
63 PĀDA, Śu 26, 67	Feet
64 PĀDAHRDAYA, Śa 7, 11	Soles of the feet
65 PĀDĀNGULA, Śu 26, 67	Toes
66 PAKVĀŚAYA, Śu 2, 10	Colon
67 PĀNIHRDAYA, Śa 7, 11	Palms of the hands
68 PĀRSNYA, Vī 8, 107	Heel
69 PARVAN, Śu 26, 11	Joints
70 PINDIKA, Śa 7, 11 (<i>Pess</i> —Śa, 7, 14) —400 in number	Muscles
71 PLĪHĀ, Śu 17, 93	Spleen
72 PRAPĀNI, Vī 8, 117	Forearm
73 PRAVĀHA, Vī 8, 117	Upper arm
74 PRṢṬHA, Vī 8, 117	Back
75 PURĪSĀDHĀRA, Śa 7, 10	Pelvic colon
76 RASĀYANYA, Vī 5, 8	Capillaries
77 SAKTHI, Śu 20, 8	Thigh-bone
78 SAMVṚTĀSAMVṚTA, Vī 5, 8	Body channel closed at one end
79 SANDHI, Śa 7, 14 (200 in number)	Joint
80 ŚANKHYA, Vī 8, 105	Temples
81. ŚARĪRACCHIDRA, Vī 5, 8	Body orifice
82 ŚEFA, Vī 8, 117	Penis
83 ŚĪRAS, Śu 17, 3	Head
84 SĪRĀ, Vī 5, 9 (700 in number)	Vein
85 ŚLEŚNĪABHAVA Śa 7, 11	Lungs
86 SKANDHA, Śu 27, 334	Shoulder
87 SNĀYU, Śu 11, 48 (900 in number)	Tendon, nerve
88 SPHIK, Śu 21, 15	Hip
89 ŚROṆI, Śa 27, 275	Pelvis
90 STANA, Vī 8, 117	Breast

TABLE 11-A
Anatomical Terms—General (contd.)

Name and reference	Modern name
91 STANIMANDALA Śr 4, 16	Arcula
92 SIHOLĀNTRA Śr 7, 10	Large intestines
93 ŚUKRĀŚAYA Śr 2, 19	Seminal vessel
94 SVĀNI, Śr 7, 42	Bodily orifice
95 SVIDAMUKHA, Śr 7, 42	Openings of sweat glands
96 TĀLU Śr 7, 11	Palate
97 TAMAKA Cr 17, 62	Bronchial tract
98 TRKA I, 8, 117	Sacrum
99 UDAGDHARA Śr 7, 4	I psoas
100 UKHA Śr 7, 11	Aculla
101 UPĀJHIVIKĀ Śr 7, 11	Uvula
102 ŪRU, Śr 16, 8	Thigh
103 UTSIDHA I 7, 117	Neck
104 UTTARAGUDA Śr 7, 10	Upper part of the rectal passage
105 VĀNSANA Śr 14, 10	Groin
106 VĀPVAHANA, Śr 7, 10	Omentum
107 VĀKA Śr 17, 93	Kidney
108 VĀŚANA Śr 14, 10	Testicles
109 VĀKRT Śr 17, 93	Liver

TABLE 11-B

Bones in the Human Body

In the *Caraka Samhita* the total number of *sāthi* (a general term used by Caraka for bones, teeth, nails, hard cartilages and bone sockets) in the human body is said to be 360 which include (*śa* 7, 6)

Name	Number	Modern equivalent
1 AKṢAKA	2	Collar bones
2 AMṢA	2	Cannot be identified with any modern description
3 AMṢA PHALAKA	2	Scapula or shoulder blades
4 ARATNI	4	Radius and ulna of the forearm
5 BĀHUNALAKA	2	Bones of the upper arms
6 BHAGĀSTHI	1	Pubic bone or the sacrum-cum-coccyx
7 DANTA	32	Teeth
8 DANTOLŪKHALA	32	Sockets of the teeth
9 GRIVĀSTHI	15	Bones in the column of neck
10 GULPIA	4	Ankle bones or malleoli
11 HANVASTHI	1	Lower jaw bone
12 HANUMŪLABANDHANA	2	Attachment or binding bones of the lower jaw
13 HASTA MANIKA	2	Bones of the wrists
14 JANĠHĀ	4	Tibia and fibula of the legs
15 JĀNU	2	Knee caps
16 JATRU	1	Cartilage of the wind pipe
17 KAPĀLAKA	2	Elbow-pans
18 NAKHA	20	Nails
19 NĀSIKĀ-GANḌA KŌTA LALĀṬA	1	Two nasal, two molar and two superciliary ridges of the eye-brows
20 PĀNIPĀDĀṆGULYASTHI	60	Digital bones or phalanges of the toes and fingers (56 only)
21 PĀNIPĀDAŚALĀKĀ	20	Metacarpal and metatarsal bones
22 PĀNIPĀDAŚALĀKĀDHIS THĀNA	4	Bases of the metacarpal and metatarsal bones
23 PĀRŚNYASTHI	2	Heel bones
24 PARŚUKĀ	24	Ribs
25 PRŚTHAGATASTHI	45	Backbone or the vertebral column
26 ŚANKHYA	2	Temple-bones
27 ŚIRAHKAPĀLA	4	Cranial bones

TABLE 11-B

Bones in the Human Body (cont'd)

Name	Number	Modern equivalent
28 ŚRONIPHĪALAKA	2	Pelvic bones (<i>as innominatum</i>)
29 STHĪĀLAKA	24	Sockets of the ribs
30 STHĀLAKĀRĪBUDĀ	24	Tubercles of the ribs
31 TĀMUKA	2	Hard palate
32 URASASTHĪ	14	Breast bones
33 ORUNĀLAKA	2	Thigh bones

The total number of bones in the human body as given in modern anatomy = 206 only

TABLE 12
Physiological Terms

Name and reference	Modern name
1 ĀMAĞARBHA, <i>Su</i> 6, 10	Embryo (egg)
2 ANTRAPĀKA, <i>Ci</i> 15, 38	Digestive process
3 ANURASA, <i>Su</i> 26, 28	Latent taste
4 APARĀ, <i>Śa</i> 6, 23	Placenta
5 APICCHADA, <i>Su</i> 28, 4	Serum
6 ĀRTAVA, <i>Śa</i> 3, 3	Ovum
7 ĀSRU, <i>Ci</i> 26, 23	Lachrymal fluid
8 BĪJAGRAHANA, <i>Śa</i> 2, 23	Fertilization of the ovum
9 DHĀTU, <i>Su</i> 7, 49	Major constituents of the human body
10 DRṢṬI, <i>Sa</i> 8, 8	Vision
11 GARBHA, <i>Su</i> 7 39	Conception
12 GHRĀNA, <i>Su</i> 8, 8	Sense of smell
13 HRDAYASPANDANA, <i>Ci</i> 16, 12	Heart beat
14 KAPHA, <i>Su</i> 16, 9	Phlegm or secretion of mucus
15 KITTA, <i>Su</i> 28, 3	Secretion or bodily waste products
16 LASI, <i>Su</i> 28, 8	Lymphatic fluid
17 MAJĀ, <i>Su</i> 13, 17	Bone-marrow
18 MALA, <i>Sa</i> 7 42	Excretions of the body
19 MASTIṢĪA or MASTULĀNGA, <i>Su</i> 9, 81, 90	Brain-matter
20 MŪTRA, <i>Su</i> 14, 4	Urine
21 NĀBHINĀPI, <i>Sa</i> 6, 23	Umbilical cord
22 OJAS, <i>Su</i> 17, 75	Vital essence
23 PARINĀMAPADYA, <i>Vi</i> 5, 6	Metabolic process
24 PITTA, <i>Su</i> 3, 6	Bile
25 PRĀNA, <i>Vi</i> 5, 6	Life breath
26 PURIṢA <i>Su</i> 14, 4	Vagina
27 RAJAS, <i>Su</i> 25, 40	Menstrual flow
28 RASA, <i>Su</i> 17, 64	Nutrient body fluid
29 RAKTA, <i>Su</i> 11, 48	Blood
30 RASANĀ, <i>Su</i> 8, 8	Sense of taste

TABLE 12
Physiological Terms (contd.)

Name and reference	Modern name
31 RUDHIRASROTAS, Iṭ 5, 6	Blood flow
32 SAMKOCA, Sū 7, II	Muscular contraction
33 SPARŚA, Sū 8, 8	Sense of touch
34 SROTAS, Iṭ 5, 8	Movement of fluids through channels in the human body
35 ŚROTRA, Sū 8, 8	Sense of hearing
37. ŚUKRA, Iṭ 5, 6	Semen
37 SVEDA, Iṭ 5, 6	Sweat
38 SVEDĀGAMA, Sū 7, 15	Perspiration
39 UDGĀRA, Sū 7, 33	Eructation
40 UDRANA, Śr 4, 16	Erection
41. UPADEHA, G 26, 23	Mucus cells
42 VIRYA, Sū 26, 66	Potency

TABLE 13
Diseases

Name and reference	Modern name
1 ADHIJHIVĀ, <i>Cr</i> 12, 77	Abscess under the tongue
2 AGNIMĀNDYA, <i>Su</i> 20, 17	Dyspepsia
3 AJĀTODĀRA, <i>Cr</i> 13, 58	Dehydration of the stomach
4 AKṢIBHEDĀ, <i>Su</i> 20, 1	Squint eye
5 AKṢIPĀKA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Ophthalmitis
6 AKSIROGA, <i>Cr</i> 26, 130 (Ninety six varieties mentioned, but neither named nor described)	Eye-affection
7 ĀLAJĪ, <i>Cr</i> 12, 88	Whitlow
8 ĀMADOṢA, <i>Cr</i> 2, 10	Disorders of chyme formation
9 ĀMLAPITTA, <i>Cr</i> 15, 47	Acid dyspepsia
10 ĀNĀHA, <i>Cr</i> 28, 29	Acute constipation
11 ANIDRĀ, <i>Cr</i> 28, 21	Insomnia
12 ANTARĀYĀMĪ, <i>Cr</i> 28, 43	Stiff neck
13 ANTRĀPĀNAVIDĀHA, <i>Su</i> 24, 14	Intestinal inflammation
14 ANTRAVRDDHĪ, <i>Cr</i> 12, 94	Hernia
15 APASMĀRA, <i>Cr</i> 10, 3 (Five types described according to etiology)	Epilepsy
16 APATASTRAKA, <i>Si</i> 9, 12	Convulsions with body bent like a bow (Tetanus)
17 ARDHĀVABHEDA, <i>Si</i> 9, 74	Hemicrania
18 ARBUDA, <i>Cr</i> 12, 87	Non suppurating swelling
19 ARDITA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Facial paralysis
20 AROGAKA, <i>Cr</i> 26, 124 (Six types described according to etiology)	Anorexia
21 ARṢA, <i>Cr</i> 14, 7 (Seven types described according to etiology)	Haemorrhoids
22 ĀŚVĀRI, <i>Cr</i> 26, 36 (Two types according to etiology)	Urinary calculus
23 ASTHIKSAYA, <i>Su</i> 17, 67	Atrophy of bones
24 ĀSYAVIPĀKA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Stomatitis
25 ATAКТYĀBHINIVEŚA, <i>Cr</i> 10, 52	Psychic epilepsy
26 ATISĀRA, <i>Cr</i> 19, 4 (a) ĀMĀTISĀRA, <i>Cr</i> 19, 11	Dysentery Dysentery with mucus discharge

TABLE 13
Diseases (contd.)

Name and reference	Modern name
(6) RAKTĀTISĀRA, C. 19, 70 (Six other types described according to etiology)	Dysentery with blood discharge
27 ATISTHŪLA, Su 21, 4	Extensive obesity
28 BHAGANDĀRA, C. 12, 96	Anal fistula
29 CĀŪTASANDHI, C. 25, 68	Dislocation
30 DĀNTABHEDA, Su 20, 11	Dental sechum
31 DĀNTAMĀMSA VIDRADHI, C. 12, 78	Gum boil
32 DĀNTAŚVITHILĀ, Su 20, 11	Loose teeth
33 DHĀMANĪPRATIGĀYA, S. 20, 177	Dilatation of blood vessels
34 DHANUṢṬAMBILĀ, Su 20, 14	Tetanus
35 DURMA, Su 17, 73	Neurasthenia
III EKĀNGAROGĀ, Su 20, 11	Monoplegia
37 GALAGANDĀ, C. 12, 79	Tumour on the side of the neck
38 GALAGRAHA, S. 18, 22	Acute swelling inside the throat
39 GALAPĪKA, Su 20, 14	Suppurated inflammation in the throat
40 GALAṢUNDIRĀ, Su 18, 20	Tonsillitis
41 GARBHINIROGĀ, S. 8, 26	Diseases of pregnancy
42 GRAHAMĪDOṢĀ, C. 15, 51 (Four types described according to etiology)	Diarrhoea
43 GRANTHI, C. 12, 81	Glandular swelling, varicoreic
44 GRDHĪRĀSĪ, Su 20, 11	Sciatica
45 GUDABHIRAMĪṢĀ, Su 20, 11	Prolapsed anus
46 GUDAPĪKA, Su 20, 14	Proctitis of the anus
47 ĠULMA, C. 5, 48 (Six types described according to etiology)	Hardening and swelling of the spleen
48 HRDDRAVA, S. 20, 11	Tachycardia
49 HRDROGA, Su 17, 6 (Five types mentioned, but not described)	Heart disease
50 HRVMOHA, Su 20, 11	Cardiac irregularity or brain-attack
51 KṢUVAṢIKARASAMĪHA, A. 4, 10	Clysteria
52 JĀLANAGARDABHĪ, C. 12, 99	Leishmaniasis
53 JĀNUBHEDA, Su 20, 11	Lumbago

TABLE 13
Diseases (contd.)

Name and reference	Modern name
54 JĀNUVĪŚLEŚA <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Knock knees
55 JĀTHARĀGNI VIKĀRA <i>I</i> : 6, 12 (Four types named and described according to symptoms)	Morbid appetite
56 JVARA <i>Ci</i> chapter 3 (Eight types described according to etiology which includes <i>sannihata</i> (typho d) <i>Su</i> 17, 41)	Fever
57 KAKṢĀ <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Herpes
58 KAṆḌU, <i>Ci</i> 29, 17	Pruritus
59 KARNAROGA <i>Ci</i> 26, 127	Diseases of the ear
(a) BĀDHIRYA, <i>Ci</i> 26, 128	Deafness
(b) KARNASOPHA <i>Ci</i> 29, 127	Inflammatory swelling inside ear
(c) KARNASRĀVA <i>Ci</i> 26, 127	Pus discharge from the ear
(d) PŪTISRĀVANA <i>Ci</i> 26, 127 (Also eight other types according to symptoms)	Suppuration of the inner the ear
60 KĀSA <i>Ci</i> chapter 18 (Five varieties described according to etiology)	Chronic cough
61 KEŚABHŪMISPHUṬANAM, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Fissures of the scalp
62 KHĀLITVA <i>Su</i> 5, 30	Baldness
■ KHAṢJATVA <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Lameness
64 KLAIBYA <i>Ci</i> 30, 154 (Four types described according to etiology)	Impotency of the male
65 KOTA <i>Su</i> 24 16	Localized thickening of muscle fibres
66 KRMI <i>Su</i> 19, 11 (Nineteen types according to nature of the parasites)	Parasitic infections
67 KŚĪRA DOṢA <i>Ci</i> 30, 237 (Eleven types according to etiology and symptoms)	Disorder of lactation
68 KURJATVA <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Hunch back condition
69 KUṢṬHA <i>Ci</i> chapter 7	Chronic skin diseases
(a) ALAŚAKA <i>Ci</i> 7, 23	Itching red papules
(b) CARMADALA <i>Ci</i> 7, 24	Easily bursting itching eruptions
(c) CARMAKUṢṬHA <i>Ci</i> 7, 21	Extensive eczema with thickened dermis
(d) EKAKUṢṬHA <i>Ci</i> 7, 21	Localized eczema
(e) DADRU, <i>Ci</i> 7, 23	Ringworm

TABLE 13
Diseases (contd.)

Name and reference	Modern name
(f) KĀKANA, C. 7, 20	Malignant growths
(g) KAPĀLA, C. 7, 14	Erythema
(h) KILĀSA, C. 7, 173	Fresh leprous lesions
(i) KITINIA, C. 7, 22	Hard, rough and discoloured dermatosis
(j) MANDALA, C. 7, 16	Utricular dermatosis
(k) PĀMLA, C. 7, 23	Mild leprosy
(l) PUNḌARIKA, C. 7, 18	Ulcerated dermatosis
(m) RŚYAJIHVĀLA, C. 7, 18	Suppurated dermatosis
(n) ŚĀTARU, C. 7, 26	Leprous sores, gangrene
(o) SIDHMLA, C. 7, 19	Tuberculosis
(p) ŚVITRA, C. 7, 173	Patchy dermatosis
(q) UDUMBARA, C. 7, 15	Acute, non-healing sores
(r) VICARCIKĀ, C. 7, 26	Scabies
(s) VIPĀDINĀ, C. 7, 22	Dermatosis with fissures in the extremities
(t) VIŚPHOTAKA, C. 7, 23	Boils
70 LALĀTABHEDA, S. 20, 11	Frontal headache
71 LIṅGAPĀKA, C. 30, 168	Suppuration and sores of the penis
72 MADĀTYĀLA C. chapter 24 (Six types described according to symptoms)	Chronic alcoholism
73 MADHUMEHĀ, AL. 4, 41, C. 6, 55-56	Diabetes (described as incurable)
74 MAṆISĀLEDA, S. 20, 14	Softening and degeneration of muscular tissues
75 MANOVIKĀRA, S. 7, 52	Psychic disorders
76 MASŪRIKĀ, C. 12, 93	Fox
77 MEDHIRAPĀKA, S. 20, 14	Urethritis
78 VĪRTAGARBHĀ, S. 8, 30	Chronic abortion
79 VIKĀTVA, S. 20, 11	Dumbness
80 MUKHAROGA, C. 26, 119	Oral diseases
81 MŪRCCHĀ, S. 24, 33 (Five types described according to etiology)	Fainting fits
82 MŪTRAJĀTĪHARA, S. 9, 30	Retention of urine causing distension of the lower abdomen

TABLE 13
Diseases (contd)

Name and reference	Modern name
83 MŪTRAKROCHRA <i>Gr</i> 26, 32 (Eight types described according to etiology)	Dysuria
84 MŪTRAKSAYA <i>Sr</i> 9, 34	Uræmia
85 MŪTRĀTĪTA <i>Sr</i> 9, 35	Chronic difficulty and delay in micturition
86 MŪTROTSANGA <i>Sr</i> 9, 34	Blood discharge with urine
87 NĀDĪVRANA <i>Gr</i> 25, 56	Sinus of fistula
88 NĀDĪROGA <i>Sr</i> 8, 45 (Four types named but not described)	Diseases of new born babies
89 NĀSĀROGA <i>Gr</i> chapter 26	Diseases of the nasal passage
(a) DUSTAPRATISĀYA <i>Gr</i> 26, 110	Pernicious rhinitis
(b) GHRĀNAPĀKA <i>Gr</i> 26, 115	Anosmia
(c) NĀSĀRŚAS, <i>Gr</i> 14, 6	Polypus in nose
(d) NĀSĀRBUDA <i>Gr</i> 26, 116	Tumour in nose
(e) NĀSĀSRĀVA <i>Gr</i> 26, 112	Catarrh
(f) NĀSĀŚRŌGĀṬAKA <i>Gr</i> 26, 111	Atrophy of the sense of smell
(g) PINĀSA <i>Gr</i> 26, 114	Acute rhinitis
(h) PRATINĀHA <i>Gr</i> 26, 112	Obstruction in the nasal passage
(i) PŪYARAKTA <i>Gr</i> 26, 116 (Also eleven other minor variations)	Suppuration in the nose
90 NIDRĀDHIKYA <i>Sr</i> 20, 17	Hypersomnia
91 ŌSA <i>Sr</i> 20, 14	Heat-stroke
92 OṢṬHABHEDA <i>Sr</i> 20, 11	Hare-lips
93 PĀDABHRAṂŚĀ <i>Sr</i> 20, 11	Fallen arch or flat foot
94 PAKṢAVADHA <i>Sr</i> 20, 11	Hemiplegia
95 PĀNDUROGA <i>Gr</i> 16, 7	Jaundice
(a) HALIMAKA <i>Gr</i> 16, 132	Jaundice due to anaemia
(b) KĀMĀLĀ <i>Gr</i> 16, 51 (Three types described according to etiology)	Jaundice due to intestinal disorders
(c) KUMBHAKĀMĀLĀ <i>Gr</i> 26, 36	Malignant jaundice
96 PĀṄGULYA <i>Sr</i> 20, 11	Deformed foot club-foot
97 PĀRŚVAVIMARDA <i>Sr</i> 20, 11	Painful spasms in chest with breathing difficulty

TABLE 13
Diseases (contd.)

Name and reference	Modern name
98 PĪDAKA, <i>Su</i> 17, 82	Diabetic eruptions
(a) ALAṢI, <i>Ci</i> 17, 88	Dry gangrene
(b) JĀLINĪ, <i>Ci</i> 17, 86	Carbuncle with multiple openings
(c) KACCHAPIKĀ, <i>Su</i> 17, 85	Carbuncle with single opening
(d) ŚĀRIVAKA, <i>Su</i> 17, 84	Circular ulcers
(e) SĀSAPĪ, <i>Su</i> 17, 87	Large boil, surrounded by small secondary pustules
(f) VIDRADHI, <i>Su</i> 17, 10	Abscesses of the inner organs
(g) VINATĀ, <i>Su</i> 17, 89	Moist gangrene
99 PLĪHĀROGA, <i>Su</i> 19, 4 (Five types described according to etiology)	Splenic diseases
100 PRAMEHA, <i>Mi</i> 4, 8 (Twenty variations including diabetes, described according to symptoms)	Urinary disorders
101 PŪTIGHRĀNATĀ, <i>Su</i> 14, 11	Halitosis
102 RĀJAYAKṢMĀ, <i>Ci</i> 8, 14	Pulmonary consumption
103 RAKTAGRANTHI, <i>Si</i> 9, 41	Tumour in the neck of the bladder
104 RAKTAPITTA, <i>Ci</i> 4, 11 (Seven types described according to etiology)	Haemothermia
105 RETODOṢA, <i>Ci</i> 30, 139 (Eight types described according to symptoms)	Seminal disorders
106 ROHINI, <i>Su</i> 18, 31	Extensive and painful swelling at the base of the tongue
107 ROMĀNTIKĀ, <i>Ci</i> 12, 92	Small eruptions spread over the entire skin surface
108 ŚĀLUKA, <i>Ci</i> 12, 75	Frightful swelling and inflammation inside throat with stertorous breathing
109 ŚANKHĪ ABHEDA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Migraine
110 SARVĀṆGAROGA, <i>Ci</i> 28, 29	General paralysis
111 ŚIROROGA, <i>Su</i> 17, 6 (Five types mentioned, but not described)	Diseases of the head
112 ŚIRAIŚOPHA, <i>Ci</i> 12, 75	Erysipelas of the head
113 SIRĀSTAMBHA, <i>Ci</i> 25, 29	Vascular thrombosis
114 ŚLĪPADĀ, <i>Ci</i> 12, 98	Elephantiasis of the leg
115 ŚOṆITAKLEDA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Pernicious anaemia

TABLE 13
Diseases (contd)

Name and reference	Modern name
116 ŚOSA, <i>M</i> 6, 11	Wasting diseases
117 ŚOTHA, <i>A</i> 12, 1	Oedema
118 SROTOROGA <i>V</i> 5, 8 (Fourteen types named and described according to location)	Diseases of the body fluids and channels
119 SŪRYĀVARTĀ <i>Su</i> 9, 79	Recurrent neuralgic pain in the head
120 SVARAKSAYA <i>Su</i> 24, 15	Aphonia
121 ŚVĀSA <i>G</i> 17, 46 (Five types described according to symptoms)	Asthma
122 ŚVETAMŪTRAVARCASTVA, <i>Su</i> 20, 17	White and flocculent urine
123 TĀLUVIDRADHI, <i>G</i> 12, 77	Abscess of the palate
124 TAMASU, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Asthenia
125 TAMO TIDARŚANA <i>Su</i> 24, 15	Repeated fainting fits
126 TIMIRA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Partial loss of vision
127 TRṢṆĀ, <i>G</i> 22, 57 (Five types described according to etiology)	Morbid thirst
128 TVAGAVADĀRANA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Scaly skin
129 UDARAROGA <i>G</i> 13, 9	Stomach troubles
(a) CHIDRODARA <i>G</i> 13, 42	Perforation of the stomach or intestinal wall
(b) JALODARA, <i>G</i> 13, 45	Distension of the abdomen due to fluid secretion
(c) UDARĀVEŚTĀ <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Cardiac pain originating in stomach
(d) UDĀVARTĀ <i>G</i> 26, 6	Paralysis of the intestines
(e) BADDHAGUDODARA <i>G</i> 13, 39	Peritonitis
130 UDARDA, <i>Su</i> 20, 17	Urticaria
131 UNAPADĀNKUŚANĪYAKAVIKĀRA <i>V</i> 3, 4	Epidemic diseases
132 UNMĀDA <i>G</i> chapter III (Fifteen types described five according to etiology and the others according to symptoms)	Insanity
133 UPAJIHVIKĀ <i>G</i> 12, 77	Acute glossitis
134 UPAKUŚA <i>G</i> 12, 78	Gingivitis
135 ŪRUSĀDA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Atrophy of the thigh muscles
136 ŪRUSTAMBHA, <i>G</i> chapter 27	Paralysis of the thighs

TABLE 13
Diseases (contd)

Name and reference	Modern name
137. UTSANTRA, <i>G</i> 25, 58	Displacement of internal organs
138. VĀTABALĀSA, <i>G</i> 29, 11 (Three types named)	Rheumatism of the joints
139. VĀTASTILĀ, <i>S</i> 9, 36	Hard tumour in the rectal or urinary passage
140. VIDĀLIKĀ, <i>G</i> 12, 76	Angina or quinsy
141. VIDARIKĀ, <i>G</i> 12, 89	Bubo in the groins
142. VILOMA, <i>G</i> 25, 118	Alopecia
143. VISAMAJVARA, <i>G</i> 3, 33 (Six types described according to periodicity)	Recurrent fevers
144. VISARPA, <i>G</i> 21, 29 (Seven types described according to etiology)	Acute spreading suppurations
145. VISŪCIKĀ, <i>V</i> 2, 10	Choleraic diarrhoea
146. VRADHNA, <i>G</i> 12, 94 (Five types described according to etiology)	Permanent swellings
147. VRANA <i>G</i> chapter 25 (Forty-four types mentioned, but not all described, including <i>nadivrana</i>)	Wounds, sores
148. VRSANAKSEPA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Crypto-orchitis
149. *ĪONI-ROGA, <i>G</i> chapter 30	Diseases of the reproductive organs
(a) ACARANĀ, <i>G</i> 30, 18	Itching growth in the vagina
(b) ANTARMUKHĪ, <i>G</i> 30, 29	Inverted uterus
(c) ARAJASKA, <i>G</i> 30, 17	Scanty menstrual flow or amenorrhoea
(d) ATICARANĀ, <i>G</i> 30, 19	Chronic vaginitis
(e) KARNĪNI, <i>G</i> 30, 27	Inflammation of the cervix
(f) MAHĀYONI, <i>G</i> 30, 35	Prolapsed uterus
(g) PARIPLUTA, <i>G</i> 30, 23	Acute vaginitis
(h) PRADARA, <i>G</i> 30, 20 (Four types described according to etiology and symptoms)	Menstrual disorders
(i) PRĀKCARANĀ, <i>G</i> 30, 20	Deflorative vaginitis
(j) PUTRAGHNI, <i>G</i> 30, 28	Chronic abortion
(k) RAKTĀYONI, <i>G</i> 30, 16	Menorrhagia

* This term in *Caraka* also includes seminal disorders and impotency in the male, as also diseases of lactation. But these have been mentioned in the present list in their proper order

TABLE 13
Diseases (contd)

Name and reference	Modern name
(l) UDĀVARTINI G 30 25	Dysmenorrhoea
(m) UPAPLUTA C 30 21	Leucorrhoea
(n) VĀMINI C 30 32	Flow of old deposited semen

TABLE 14
Pathological Conditions and Congenital Defects

Name and reference	Modern name
1 ABHIGHĀTA, <i>Śi</i> 9, 6 (Three types mentioned)	Accidental injuries
2 AJIRNA, <i>Ci</i> 15, 42	Indigestion
3 AKṢIŚŪLA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Eye-ache
4 ĀLĀLANIEHA, <i>Ni</i> 4, 10	Discharge of pus with urine
5 ĀLASYA, <i>Su</i> 20, 17	Lassitude
6 ĀMAPITTA, <i>Ci</i> 22, 15	Biliousness
7 AMLAKA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Hyperacidity of stomach
8 AMSADĀHA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Local burning sensation
9 AṄGAGANDHA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Body odour
10 AṄĀVADĀRANA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Local fissures on the surface of the body
11 ANTARDĀHA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Burning sensation
12 APATANAKA, <i>Śi</i> 9, 15	Fainting and groaning
13 ARUGI, <i>Ci</i> 8, 60	Distaste for food
14 ASTHIBHAṅGA, <i>Ci</i> 25, 68	Fractures
15 ATIDĀURBALYA, <i>Su</i> 24, 13	Prostration
16 ATIKṚŚĀ, <i>Su</i> 20, 10	Extreme emaciation
17 ATISVEDA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Excessive sweating
18 ATRPTI, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Morbid hunger
19 CHARDI, <i>Ci</i> 20, 4 (Five different types described according to etiology)	Nausea, vomiting
20 CHINNAŚVĀSA, <i>Ci</i> 17, 54	Interrupted breathing
21 DĀVATHU, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Acid eructation
22 DĀHA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Burn
23 DANDAKA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Convulsion
24 DHŪMODGĀRA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Gaseous eructation
25 DURMANĀS, <i>Su</i> 17, 23	Neurasthenia
26 DUṢṬA, <i>Ci</i> 25, 29	Suppurated condition
27 DVIRETAS, <i>Śi</i> 2, 17	Hermaphrodite condition
28 GANDAMĀLĀ, <i>Ci</i> 12, 79	Chain of tumours around the neck

TABLE 14
Pathological Conditions and Congenital Defects (contd)

Name and reference	Modern name
29 GRIVĀSTAMBHA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Rigidity of the neck muscles
30 GUDĀRTISYA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Rectal proctalgia
31 GULPHAGRAHA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Sprained ankle
32 HANUBHEDA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Dislocated jaws
33 HARITATVA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Sallow skin
34 HIKKĀ, <i>Ca</i> 17, 21 (Five types described according to symptoms)	Hiccup
35 HRDAYOPALEPA <i>Su</i> 20, 17	Excessive secretion of phlegm
36 JĪVADĀNA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Haemorrhage
37 JVARA, <i>Ca</i> chapter 3 (Eight types described according to etiology)	Rise of body temperature
38 KAMPA, <i>Su</i> 24, 15	Tremor
39 KANṬHALEPA, <i>Su</i> 20, 17	Excessive secretion of mucus in throat
40 KARNAKANDU, <i>Ca</i> 26, 128	Itching inside ears
41 KARNANĀDA, <i>Ca</i> 26, 128	Buzzing sound inside ears
42 KARṆASŪLA, <i>Ca</i> 26, 127	Ear-ache
43 KARNAVIDĀHA <i>Ca</i> 26, 128	Burning sensation inside ears
44 KAṢĀYĀSYATĀ, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Astringent taste in the mouth
45 KĪALLI, <i>Ca</i> 28, 57	Neuralgic pain in the lower limbs and shoulders
46 KHAṢṬJATVA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Lameness
47 KIKĪṢA, <i>Sa</i> 8, 32	Burning sensation of the vulva and cracking of local skin
48 LAVANĀSYATĀ, <i>Su</i> 24, 14	Saline taste in the mouth
49 LOHITA GANDHĀSYATĀ, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Metallic taste in the mouth
50 MĀDA, <i>Su</i> 24, 27 (Seven types described according to symptoms or intoxicating agents)	Intoxication
51 MALĀDHIKĀYA, <i>Su</i> 20, 17	Excessive secretion of faecal matter
52 MĀMSADĪHA, <i>Su</i> 20, 18	Burning sensation in the muscles
53 MUKHAMĀDHURĀ, <i>Su</i> 20, 17	Persistent sweet taste in the mouth
54 MUKHĀSŌṢA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Dryness of the palate and tongue
55 MUKHASRĀVA, <i>Su</i> 20, 17	Excessive salivation

TABLE 14

Pathological Conditions and Congenital Defects (corid.)

Name and reference	Modern name
56 MŪTRAKAŚĪDA, vi 9, 28	Dense, turbid and coloured urine
57. PĀDAŚŪLA, sū 20, 11	Pain in the foot
58 PĀDASUPTATĀ, sū 20, 11	Muscular cramps in the leg
59 PICCHANA, sū 17, 4	Contusion
60 PLOṢA, sū 20, 14	Scorching of the skin
61. PRAMĪLA, sū 24, 12	Torpor of the body
62 PRṢṬILAGRAHA, sū 20, 11	Stiffness of the back
63 PŪTINUKHATA, sū 20, 14	Foetid smell from the mouth
64 PŪTYĀSYATĀ, sū 24, 11	Putrid taste in the mouth
65 RAJONĀSA, sū 20, 11	Suppressed menstrual flow
66 ŚANIRMEHA, ai 4, 10	Excessively slow micturition
67 ŚANDHĪ or ŚANDILAYONI, c 30, 31	Gynandroid condition in the female
68 SĀNDRAHEHA, ai 4, 10	Viscous urine
69 SĀNDRAPRASĀDAMĪLA, ai 4, 10	Sedimented urine
70 ŚĪPIKASAMBIHA, sū 20, 11	Prapism
71 SIKATĀMĪLA, ai 4, 10	Gravel particles in urine
72 ŚIRORUKA, sū 20, 11	Headache
73 ŚOṢA, ai 6, 11	Atrophied condition
74 ŚOTHA, vi 12, 1	Oedema
75 ŚŪCĪMUKHA, c 30, 31	Constriction of the cervix
76 ŚUKRAVĪHVA, ai 4, 10	Passing of semen with urine
77 STAMPILA, c 28, 20	Spastic condition
■ SUPPI, c 27, 16	Cramps or temporary paralysis
78 ŚVĀYATHU, c 12, 12 (the types described according to etiology)	Swellings
80 ŚVITAMĪSSATĪ, sū 20, 17	Palor of the skin
■ TAMAHPRAMEHA, sū 20, 11	Total urinaemia
■ TANURĀTTHOKA, c 24, 1.	Extreme emaciation
81 TIKTĀMĪLODGRANA, sū 24, 14	Itchy and malodorous skin
■ TIKTĀSYATĪ, c 20, 11	Itchy taste in the mouth

TABLE 14

Pathological Conditions and Congenital Defects (contd)

Name and reference	Modern name
85 TRIKAGRAHA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Neuralgic pain in sacral region
86 TVAGDĀHA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Burning sensation of skin
87 UDAKAMEHA, <i>Ni</i> 4, 10	Excessive volume of urine
88 UDVRTTA, <i>Ci</i> 25, 58	Swelling
89 UPAVEṢṬAKA, <i>Śa</i> 8, 26	Displacement of the foetus
90 UṢMĀDHIKYA, <i>Su</i> 20, 14	Very high temperature
91 VĀGBHANGA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Failing speech
92 VĀMANATVA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Dwarfness
93 VARTMASAMKOCA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Retracted eyelids
94 VARTMASTAMBHA, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Rigidity of eyelids
95 VĀTABASTI, <i>Si</i> 9, 37	Painful retention of urine
96 VĀTIKAṢANḌHA, <i>Śa</i> 2, 21	Eunuch condition in males
97 VEPATHU, <i>Su</i> 20, 11	Shivering
■ VIDĀHA, <i>Su</i> 10, 95	Suppurated swelling
99 VIJYUTA, <i>Ci</i> 25, 70	Dislocation
100 VIKṢEPA, <i>Ci</i> 23, 33	Muscular rigor
101 VIṢA, <i>Ci</i> chapter 23	Toxicosis, poisoning
(a) ĀMAVIṢA <i>Ci</i> 15, 46	Food poisoning
(b) GARAVIṢA or DOṢĪVIṢA <i>Ci</i> 23, 14	Poisoning from inorganic substances
(c) JANGAMAVIṢA, <i>Ci</i> 23, 9	Poisoning due to bites
(d) STHĀVARAVIṢA <i>Ci</i> 23, 11	Poisoning due to vegetable roots and bulbs
102 VIVARNATĀ, <i>Su</i> 24, 13	Depigmentation of the skin
103 YONIṢOṢA, <i>Ci</i> 30, 33	Dryness of the vaginal passage

TABLE 15
Therapeutical, Surgical, and Chemical Terms (contd.)

Name and reference	Modern equivalent
30 VAMANA, <i>Su</i> 7, 15	Emesis
*31 BANDHANA, <i>Su</i> 17, 4	Ligature
*32 BASTIKARMA, <i>Su</i> 1, 86	Application of enema
33 VENIKA, <i>Ci</i> 23, 38	Tourniquet
34 VINNĀSANA, <i>Vi</i> 6, 16	Psychiatric treatment
35 VIRECANA, <i>Sū</i> 7, 15	Purgant
36 VYĀDHANA <i>Su</i> 11, 55	Surgical puncturing
Chemical Terms	
1 AMLA, <i>Su</i> 6, 11	Acid
2 ATAILA, <i>At</i> 8, 150	Oils other than vegetable oils
3 DHĀTUMĀLA <i>Ci</i> 16, 74	Metallic ores or corroded metals
4 KṢĀRA, <i>Su</i> 3, 14	Alkaline substance
5 LAVANA, <i>Ci</i> 10, 44	Salt
6 LOHA, <i>Ci</i> 23, 103	Metal
7 RĀGA, <i>Ci</i> 26, 28	Dye
8 SNEHA, <i>Su</i> 13, 4	Oil or fat
9 TAILA, <i>At</i> 8, 150	Vegetable oil

* Nos 31 and 32 have not been placed in their proper alphabetical order through mistake

TABLE 17
Terms for Physicochemical Processes

Name and reference	Modern equivalent
1 ANTARDHŪMA <i>G</i> 15, 174	Combustion in closed vessel (internal combustion)
2 AVASIṢṢĀNA <i>V</i> 7, 25	Moutening
3 AVISAMPLAVANA. <i>Sa</i> 6, 23	Flushing in a current of liquid
4 BHĀVANA <i>V</i> 7, 16	Impregnating with liquid
5 BHRSTA <i>Su</i> 4, 15	Roasting
6 DĀHANA. <i>G</i> 15, 17	Combustion
7 DRAVA <i>Sa</i> 8, 41	Solution
8 GATARASA <i>V</i> 7, 17	Evaporated residue
9 JARJARĪKARANA <i>G</i> 26, 244	Trituration
10 JUṢA <i>N</i> 8, 136	Liquid extract
11 JVALANA <i>Su</i> 12, 8/3	Ignition
12 KALKA <i>Sa</i> 4, 7	Paste
13 KHEṬABHŪTA <i>Sa</i> 4, 9	Coagulated
14 KHINNA <i>Su</i> 27, 254	Boiled
15 LEHA <i>V</i> 8, 136	Tincture
16 MANTHANA <i>V</i> 5, 22	Churning
17 MRDUPĀKA <i>Su</i> 27, 275	Mild heating
18 NISKĀTHANA <i>G</i> 15, 174	Evaporation to dryness
19 PARIPŪYANA <i>V</i> 7, 26	Straining solids from solid liquid mixtures
20 PĀTANA <i>G</i> 26, 59	Distillation precipitation
21 PHĀNTA, <i>Su</i> 4, 7	Infusion
22 PHENA <i>V</i> 7, 23	Foam or froth
23 PHENAMĀLĀ <i>G</i> 23, 110	Effervescence
24 PIṢṬASVEDANA <i>G</i> 1/1, 58	Steaming of solids
25 PRASĀDĀ <i>G</i> 4, 80	Clear supernatant liquid
26 SĀDHANA <i>V</i> 8, 140	Boiling
27 SĀMYOGA <i>N</i> 5, 22	Chemical combination
28 SĀNDRA <i>Sa</i> 6, 16	Viscous
29 ŚAUCĀ <i>V</i> 5, III	Clarification of turbid liquid

TABLE 17

Terms for Physicochemical Processes (contd.)

Name and reference	Modern equivalent
30 SIŪCANA Śa 8, 119	Addition of water
31 ŚITĪBHŪTA Īt 7, 26	Cooled
32 ŚOṢAṆA Īt 7, 22	Decoction
33 SRTA Śa 4, 7	Macerated with liquid
34 SRUTA G 15, 172	Percolated with water
35 SUKṢMALAGŪRNA Īt 7, 22	Impalpable powder
36 SUPŪTA G 1/3, 3	Filtered liquid
37 TAILAPRAPĪḌANA Īt 7, 25	Extraction of oily matter
38 UDGHRTYA Śa 8, 41	Suspension of solids in liquids
39 UPAHITA Īt 8, 140	Intimately mixed
40 UPASAMSKARANA Īt 8, 140	Filtration
41 UPASOṢAṆA Śa 12, 8/3	Evaporation
42 UPASVEDANA G 1/2, 14	A special process of distillation
43 VIGATASNEHA Īt 7, 22	Extracted from fatty or oily matter
44 VIRŪKṢAṆA Śa 5, 4	Dehydration

TABLE 18
Mechanical and Physical Terms

Name and reference	Modern equivalent
1 ĀKULĀṢANA Śa 7, 16	Contraction
■ AVAGĀHANA I: 6, 16	Immers on
3 AVAGHAṬṬANA I: 7, 17	Vigorous strung
4 AVALEPANA V: 7, 23	Surface coating
5 CUSANA G: 23, 26	Suction
6 DHĀRANA Śa 7, 16	Retention
7 EKĀVARTĀ G: 23, 109	Spiral
8 GĀMĀNA Śa 7, 16	Motion
9 GRAHANA N: 5, 22	Measurement
10 KṢODANA V: 7, 22	Pulverization
11 MĀRGA Śu 6, 4	Trajectory or orbit
12 PARICCHĀYĀ In 7, 9	Penumbra, aura
13 PARINĀHA Ś: 3, 7	Circumference
14 PARYANTA V: 8, 117	Distance between extreme points
15 PRAPĪDANA V: 7, 25	Rubbing
16 PRASĀRANA Śa 7, 16	Expansion
17 PRASTARANA I: 7, 22	Spreading in layer
18 PRERANA Śa 7, 16	Impulse
19 SANTĀNAGATI Śu 12, 8/3	Continuous motion
20 SUṢIRA Ś: 12, 7	Porous
21 TATTVA Śa 1, 55	Reflected image
22 TRIDANḌA Śu 1, 46	Tripod
23 UNMARDANA N: 6, 16	Abrasion
24 UPĀṆGA Śu 5, 86	Lubrication
25 VYĀMA Śu 14, 43	Unit of length

TABLE 19
Weights and Measures
(Ka 12, 87-97)

The smallest unit of weight is that of a *Dhams* (minute particle)

6 DHAMSI	1 MARICI
6 MARICI	1 SARSAPA (Mustard seed)
8 SARŚAPAS	1 TANḌULA
2 TANḌULAS	1 DHĀNYAMAŚA
2 DHĀNYAMĀSAS	1 YAVA
4 DHĀNYAMĀŚAS	1 ANḌIKA
4 ANḌIKAS	1 MĀŚAKA or DHĀNYAKA
3 MĀŚAKAS	1 ŚANA
2 ŚAÑAS	1 DANKSANA or KOLĀ or VADARA
2 DANKŚAÑAS	1 KARSA or SVARNA or AKSA or PICU or VIDĀLAPĀDAKA or PĀNITALA or TIN- DUKA or KAVALAGRAHA
2 KARSAS	1 ŚUKTI or AŚTAMIKA
4 KARSAS	1 PALA or MUŚTI or PRAKUṢṢANA or CATURTHIKA or ŚODAŚIKA or ĀMRA
2 PALAS	1 PRASRTA or AŚTAMANA
4 PALAS	1 AÑJALI or KUḌAVA
4 KUḌAVAS	1 PRASTHA
4 PRASTHAS	1 ĀḌAKA or PATRA
6 PRASTHAS	1 KĀMSA
4 KĀMSAS	1 DROVA or CARMANA or NALVANA or KALASA or GHATA or UNMANA
2 DRONAS	1 ŚURPA or KUMBHA
2 ŚURPAS	1 GONI or ĀHĀRI or BHĀRA
32 ŚURPAS	1 VĀHA
Also 100 PALAS	1 TULĀ

Later commentators have equated the *Karṣa* to 2 modern *Tolas*. This makes the *Tula* equal to 9.33 kilograms.

TABLE 20
Terms for Physical Properties
 (Ss. 25, 36, 26, 11)

Name	Modern equivalent
1 DRAVA	Liquid, melt
2 GURU	Heavy
3 KATHINA	Hard, solid
4 KHARA	Rough
5 LAGHU	Light
6 MANDA	Mild, weak
7 MRDU	Soft
8 PICCHILA	Slippery
9 RŪĪṢA	Dry
10 SĀNDRA	Viscid
11 SARA	Mobile, fluid
12 ŚĪTA	Cold
13 ŚLAKṢNA	Smooth, polished
14 SNIGDHA	Oil
15 STHĪRA	Firm
16 STHŪLA	Stout
17 SUKṢMA	Fine
18 TĪKṢNA	Sharp
19 UṢNA	Hot
20 VIŚADA	Scattering

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ERRATA

Page vi, line 27 from the top, <i>for</i> Siences,	<i>read</i> Sciences
„ 2, „ 19 „ „ „ „ slokas	„ <i>slokas</i>
„ 27, „ 5 „ „ „ <i>Jwaniya</i>	„ <i>Jwaniya</i>
„ 30, „ 4 „ „ „ PRASAH-VARGA	„ PRASAHA VARGA
„ 52, „ 17 „ „ „ (column 4) <i>for</i> ringworms	„ ringworm,
„ 88, „ 16 „ „ „ (column 2) „ souredmilk	„ soured milk